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Ford Forces Win Major Test at GOP Convention

By Lou Cannon

ASAS CITY, Aug. 16 (WP).—President Ford's forces won a major test yesterday when the Convention Rules Committee decisively rejected a proposal that would have forced the disclosure of his choice of a vice-presidential pick.

The out of the procedural field," said Dean Burch, a strategist in the President's camp with Ronald Reagan for nomination. The issue will

Reagan differ on broad spectrum of issues. Page 3. President said to trim running-mate list to five. Page 3. Buckley refuses to enter a race. Page 3.

up again on the convention but Mr. Ford's forces clearly a confidence from the pre-convention victory, coupled with new gains for Mr. Ford in his

hitherto uncommitted delegates and the absence of any serious delegate increases for Reagan, left the former California governor with only a slim chance of blocking the President's nomination as the convention opened today.

The Rules Committee rejected by 69-44 a greater margin than expected, would have required presidential candidates to announce vice-presidential preferences at the convention, the morning of the presidential nomination. It was killed by supporters of Mr. Reagan as "right-to-know" amendment.

Save the Manager. It's not a right-to-know amendment, scoffed Sen. Clay of North Dakota, a supporter of Mr. Ford. "It's a right-to-know amendment," he said. A reference was made to Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, John

Sears, who three weeks ago, along with Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, engineered the selection of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as Mr. Reagan's prospective running mate. Ever since, the Reagan forces have been trying without success to get Mr. Ford to say who his vice-presidential choice will be.

The President has continued to insist that he will announce his choice only after he is nominated. Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan arrived in Kansas City yesterday for the convention.

When Mr. Reagan arrived from California, he was greeted by a drumroll and shouts of "We want Reagan" from a welcoming crowd. A woman waved aloft a Reagan sign showing a picture of the former California governor when he was a young movie star.

Despite the hoopla and the enthusiasm for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford's forces seemed to have a strong upper hand in the final 24 hours before the convention opened. As delegates arrived in this unseasonably cool, drizzly convention city, most tabulations put Mr. Ford within a few votes of the 1,150 he needs to clinch the nomination.

Mr. Sears and Sen. Schweiker continued to insist that Mr. Reagan has hidden delegate strength at the convention, enough to win on the first ballot. Sen. Schweiker said yesterday on a television program that Mr. Reagan may get up to 50 more delegate votes in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey but he declined to identify the delegates.

Mr. Reagan's strategy at the convention is to push for a test of a procedural vote in which delegates who favor Mr. Reagan but are bound by law to Mr.



HOLDING ON—President Ford's son Jack has his father by the coat tails as he leaned out from a platform to shake hands at a rally at Ford headquarters in Kansas City.

Ford will be free to vote their preferences.

Dismissing the importance of the action by the Rules Committee on the vice-presidential amendment, Mr. Sears said, "Our support resides on the floor of the convention. We feel very good about carrying 166-C [the vice-presidential amendment] on this issue."

Even Mr. Ford's strategists concede that Mr. Reagan will gain strength on the floor in a procedural test but there are few signs that he will gain enough additional votes to win that test. A Washington Post tabulation, with uncommitted delegates excluded, shows Mr. Reagan picking up 24 votes on procedural roll calls but Mr. Ford appears to have an edge among the uncommitted delegates that could diminish his gain.

Mr. Ford had been expected to win the vote in the Rules Committee by a 10-vote or 11-vote margin.

Instead, the Ford forces won by 15 votes on the key amendment that would have forced Mr. Ford to disclose his running mate. The victory was achieved despite the loss of Mississippi Republican Chairman Claude R. Reed, a Ford supporter who voted with the Reagan side on this issue.

Mr. Ford's forces also won a test on an amendment aimed at requiring the convention to enforce binding state primary laws. This action was on a voice vote, after Mr. Reagan's strategists all but abandoned their efforts to make this issue a major procedural test.



In the polite debate yesterday morning within the Rules Committee, Mr. Ford's supporters were high-spirited and seemed convinced that the convention was firmly in the President's control. But the Ford organization (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Nonaligned States Propose Bank Foreign Powers Told To Quit Indian Ocean

COLOMBO, Aug. 16 (Reuters).

The fifth summit meeting of 85 nonaligned nations opened today with a call for the withdrawal of foreign military forces from the Indian Ocean and the creation of a bank for the Third World.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, one of the senior figures of the non-aligned movement, said littoral states of the Indian Ocean must demand the dismantling of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia.

"We must also demand that the great powers, which have no littoral interests, withdraw their navies and military presences from the Indian Ocean region," she said.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, outgoing chairman of the conference, told the 40 leaders assembled in the conference center that "zones of peace" should be extended to the Mediterranean and the Caribbean.

"It is by achieving these objectives of eliminating sources of tension and establishing zones of peace in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean that our movement will assert its proper role," he said.

Economic Relations. Mrs. Bandaranaike also stressed the need for a new system of world economic relations based on an equal partnership of nations. She suggested the creation of a commercial bank for the Third World—a bank of Asia, Africa and Latin America—to break the monopoly of the multinational banks of the developed nations.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said developing countries were consistently denied the true value of their output by the vagaries of the international market and the manipulations of international financiers. To counter this, she said, it would be necessary to develop a currency with Third World backing to rival the reserve currencies of the developed world.

The strength of that currency will grow as we proceed to form new producer associations of strategic raw materials such as oil, copper, bauxite, uranium and a host of others," she said.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said the emphasis of the nonaligned group's search for a new economic order was based on cooperation, not confrontation. The nonaligned grouping, she said, does not constitute a new bloc and does not consider any nation or any people as its enemy.

Dangers Seen. On the Indian Ocean, she said the intensified military and naval presence of the great powers there, because of their rivalries in other areas, created dangers for the security of the region.

The main naval forces in the area are U.S. and Soviet. Britain recently gave the United States permission to expand naval facilities on Diego Garcia, a British island. The U.S. government said the base was needed to counter



Sirimavo Bandaranaike

a growing Soviet presence in the ocean. The Sri Lanka leader attacked the "racist regimes" in South Africa and Rhodesia. She said the violence in these areas in

recent weeks had to be taken into account in any ultimate solution to the problem.

On the Middle East, she said Israel continued to challenge all civilized concepts of international conduct. Nonaligned nations, she added, must remain vigilant against Israel's attempts to defy world opinion through exploitation of differences among them.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told the gathering that Israel needed a "new lesson" to dispel its remaining "illusions of superiority." He said the lesson should convince Israel that the nonaligned countries would not allow it to continue to defy their collective will, no matter what forces stood behind the Israelis.

Mr. Sadat said it was an accident that Egypt had engaged in the October War in 1973 one month after the last nonaligned summit in Algiers, where it received the full support of the grouping.

He said Israel had devoted itself to becoming a source of aggression against the Arab and African peoples and an instrument and ally of the racist regimes in southern Africa.

Urges Support for Successor

Franjeh Pledges to Fight On Unless Palestinians Pull Back

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (AP).

President Suleiman Franjeh vowed today that his Christian forces in the Lebanese civil war will fight to the bitter end unless Palestinian guerrillas return to their camps.

He said all Lebanese—Muslims and Christians—must cooperate with Christian President-elect Elias Sarkis "to build the Lebanon of tomorrow" with financial and military help from friendly Arab states.

Only under these conditions, he added, can a true cease-fire be set up to put a permanent stop to the bloody combat that has killed 24,000 persons since the war began 17 months ago.

"If this is rejected, it would mean the Palestinians are bent on continuing the conspiracy against Lebanon," he declared. "And we will stand up against it."

Ultimatum Given. Mr. Franjeh's speech, on the sixth anniversary of his election, amounted to an ultimatum to the alliance of leftist Lebanese Muslims and Palestinian guerrillas.

It was broadcast over Amchit Radio, run by the Christian President's followers. The 25-minute talk also contained a bitter attack against the 300,000 Palestinians resident here, who he said were "guests in Lebanon who tried to slaughter their hosts."

Meanwhile, Christian militias reported an escalating artillery war today against Palestinian guerrillas occupying traditionally Christian resort towns in the mountains east of Beirut.

Informed military sources said a decisive battle in the mountains is now under way to end Palestinian presence in that area, Amchit Radio said.

The Phalange party of Mr. Franjeh's strongest rightist ally, Pierre Gemayel, claimed both sides used mortars, rockets and rocket-launched grenades in combat along the mountain front about 15 miles east of the capital. But Palestinian officials portrayed the shelling as nothing more than the almost daily exchanges of fire on the pillaged weekend villas in the former Christian towns, which were taken by guerrillas last spring.

"Both sides are bringing up forces there," said a Palestinian spokesman. "But there's no big battle. There is shelling but nothing special."

Observers saw two possible explanations for the contradiction: • Christian leaders could be exaggerating the battle deliberately to reflect their determination to retake leftist-held towns that by tradition are part of the 800-square-mile Christian heartland.

• Palestinians could be playing down the fighting to prepare the way for a negotiated settlement that would call for a guerrilla pullback and creation of a buffer zone occupied by Arab League peace-keeping forces.

Mexicans Reject Claims in U.S. on Communist Drift

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16 (AP).—President Luis Echeverria and other Mexican leaders have rejected an accusation by 76 U.S. congressmen that Mexico is going Communist and will create a "cactus curtain" along the Rio Grande.

"There is no curtain which in any way hides our reality, either from within or from without," Mr. Echeverria said in reaction to the accusation, while the congressmen made in a letter to President Ford.

The letter, dated Tuesday, was published in today's editions of The New York Times and The Washington Post as part of a full-page advertisement. The advertisement asked for contributions to an anti-Communist education effort.

Mr. Echeverria said the congressmen were "very far from the truth and profoundly mistaken." A group of 58 Mexican congressmen published a statement saying Mexico was one of the few countries in Latin America with political stability and a democratic tradition. Some said the U.S. letter represented interference in the domestic affairs of Mexico.

D-Mark Rises Against Dollar

LONDON, Aug. 16 (REUTERS).

Predictions on currency exchanges that West Germany would revalue its currency during the weekend failed to materialize and the deutsche mark rose today to a 13-month high against the dollar.

The mark rose to 2.3525 to the dollar in inter-bank trading from 2.3505 Friday. Story Page 7.

South Africa Arrests 2 More Leaders

Police Attack 700 Marchers in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 16 (Reuters).

Riot police charged a procession of 700 colored (mixed-race) students today in a busy shopping center, clubbing some to the ground.

The trouble erupted when students from the University of Western Cape and Bellville Training College paraded around a magistrate's court, where 10 students were appearing on charges of public violence and arson.

The police chased and clubbed the students when they ignored warnings to disperse.

Durban Arrest. In the latest arrests following disturbances in South Africa, police detained an organizer for a black women's rights movement and a colored divinity student.

Unconfirmed reports said that two other divinity students also had been detained.

Jennie Noel, a colored official of the Black Women's Federation, was detained by security officers who went to her Durban home this morning, her mother said.

She had been charged with trespass on Friday after addressing a protest meeting of students at a local Indian college.

In Cape Town, Pieter Geldenbloem, a colored senior divinity student in the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Sending Kerk, was detained yesterday morning before he was due to deliver a test sermon in church. The waiting congregation was told of his detention.

Mr. Geldenbloem has been active in the students' representative council of the colored University of the Western Cape.

Maj. Gen. Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, declined to comment on the latest detentions.

Earlier unconfirmed reports said that between 30 and 50 leading figures, mostly blacks, had been arrested in the wake of the rioting in African townships in many parts of the country.

The townships were reported quiet today.

More than 100 blacks have been arrested on charges including murder, arson, theft and assault, police said. The Cape Town rioting started with demonstrations by students in sympathy with the students of Johannesburg's Soweto Township, where violence erupted in June and has continued sporadically.

6-Billion Payoff Alleged Tanaka and 3 Others Indicted in the Lockheed Bribery Case

From Wire Dispatches

OKYO, Aug. 16.—Rakhei Tanaka, the former premier of Japan, was charged with bribery today for allegedly accepting \$1.6 billion to arrange the purchase of Lockheed aircraft by Japan's post airline.

Three other men, all Japanese business executives, were also indicted for bribery in what is becoming the most widespread case of official corruption in Japanese history.

Tanaka was arrested July 14 on charges of violating foreign money control regulations and been held since then while inquiries pressed their investigation.

Tokyo District Prosecutor's office said he also was indicted on charges of violating the foreign exchange and foreign trade

control law, but the indictment on a charge of bribery "for specific purpose" brings a heavier count against him providing for a possible sentence of five years in prison.

Officials said it is now up to the district court to determine whether he gets bail and when further action will be taken.

Mr. Tanaka served as premier from July, 1972, to December, 1974. He resigned in the midst of controversy over the mixing of big money and politics and allegations about how he had amassed his wealth.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Tanaka was accused of receiving \$500 million yen (\$4.6 million) in Lockheed money from officials of the Marubeni Corp., one of Japan's major trading firms and Lockheed's former agent here.

Lockheed officials testified in Washington early this year that the aircraft manufacturer spent more than \$12 million in Japan to influence the sale of its planes. At least \$2 million was said to have been in the form of questionable payments or bribes.

Premier Takao Miki has pledged that a thorough probe will be carried out. The scandal has brought the ruling Liberal Democratic party under heavy fire. Mr. Tanaka, 58, resigned as head of the largest faction within the party at the time of his arrest.

Also indicted today were three former Marubeni officials on charges of bribing Mr. Tanaka. They were Hiro Hiyama, former chairman of the company, and Toshiharu Okubo and Hiroshi Itoh, former managing directors. They, too, had been arrested earlier.

The indictment charged that Mr. Tanaka had received Lockheed money on four occasions between Aug. 10, 1973, and March 1, 1974. The charge of bribery "for specific purpose" meant, officials said, that it involved promises to grant favors in return. Also involved, they added, was Mr. Tanaka's post as premier, which put him in a position to exercise influence because he was responsible for carrying out cabinet decisions.

The indictment alleged that Mr. Tanaka's assistance was sought in the effort to sell Lockheed TriStar aircraft to Japan's All Nippon Airways. The airline decided to purchase eight aircraft in the fall of 1972.



Rakhei Tanaka

Opposition Boycotts Vote India's Parliament Extends Special Powers of Detention

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16.—Parliament today extended for another year the power of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government to hold political prisoners without charges.

The bill replaces a presidential order handed down in June which extended the Internal Security Act.

Parliamentary passage of the amendment was never in doubt. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party controls both legislative houses with two-thirds majorities. Four non-Communist opposition parties

are boycotting the current session to protest Mrs. Gandhi's policies.

Since the Prime Minister proclaimed a national emergency and suspended most civil rights 14 months ago, the Internal Security Act has been the government's main weapon for holding political opponents without trial or charges.

The government has never disclosed the number of persons detained under the act, but the opposition claims that more than 100,000 have been arrested since the emergency and that tens of thousands remain in jail.

Some Released. Home Minister Brahmananda Reddy told the lower house today that "about 30 per cent of the detainees had been released, with another 10 per cent paroled."

He said the extension of the government's detention powers, which have been ruled immune from court challenge, was necessary to counter continuing activity at home and abroad against Mrs. Gandhi's rule.

Yesterday, India observed the 29th anniversary of independence from the British in a subdued but tension-free atmosphere.

Mrs. Gandhi addressed a gathering on a vast polo field in the old city. In a broadcast speech, she said India was "never so strong" as it is today.

Last August, the occasion was marked by tension, not only because of the emergency she clamped on the nation, but also because of the coup in neighboring Bangladesh.

Mrs. Gandhi yesterday spoke of the "tremendous all-around progress" made by the country after the launching of a new economic program.

"The nation is marching ahead," she said. "After many years, programs for the weaker sections are being successfully implemented although the pace may not be as fast as we would like it to be."

In reference to foreign criticism, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I want to say only one thing to those who criticize us. The more they criticize us and attempt to weaken us, the greater will be our strength and determination to follow our chosen path."

Bonn and Bern Accuse Three In Sales of Secret Arms Data

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, Aug. 16.—West German and Swiss police announced today that each had arrested spies selling military secrets.

The West German federal prosecutor said two men were arrested recently for allegedly trying to sell the blueprints of the new supersonic Tornado fighter plane to the Soviet Union.

In Bern, the government announced the arrest of Brig. Jean-Louis Jeannin, 66, who retired eight months ago as commander of air defense forces, for allegedly supplying military information and documents to "members of the Soviet Embassy in Bern."

Government officials said Brig. Jeannin is the highest-ranking Swiss officer ever alleged to have been a spy.

The Swiss Army's Air Raid Protection Corps is a noncombat force of 25,000 militiamen who are organized to cooperate with civil defense workers following air raids and peacetime disasters.

The decision to name both the arrested man and the foreign government for whom he allegedly spied, indicated the seriousness with which Bern views the case, government sources said.

Brig. Jeannin became commander of the air defense forces in 1968, holding that position for six years until retirement.



Jean-Louis Jeannin, former Swiss Army officer.

the Tornado to a buyer, the federal prosecutor said.

Mr. Jeannin wanted 30 million marks (\$7.9 million) for the secrets but the "Western trading company" with which he dealt offered only 7.5 million marks (\$2.9 million), the prosecutor said.

The police arrested Mr. Jeannin July 29 and his alleged accomplice. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Major Tremors Strike China and the Philippines

OLDEN, Colo., Aug. 16 (Reuters).

A major earthquake struck west China and the south Philippines today, U.S. geologists reported.

They said that the shocks occurred within about two hours of each other and were strong enough to cause damage in populated regions. No damage was reported immediately from either area.

The bigger of the quakes had epicenter in the Moro Gulf in the west coast of Mindanao in southern Philippines. Officials of the U.S. Geological Survey said it registered 8 on the Richter scale.

The Philippines quake struck 511 GMT, two hours and four minutes after a quake measuring on the Richter scale struck an area southwest of Peking. The quake city of Tangshan was hit last month by an earthquake that registered 8.2 on the scale and left thousands dead.

The new quake struck just after Chinese officials had notified the 6 million residents of Peking to return to their homes, saying that the danger of new quakes was over on the Richter scale, every increase of a number, for example from magnitude 5.5 to 6.5, is the increase in ground motion is 10 times greater. Some say the amount of energy released may be 30 times more.

News Analysis Sadat's Policies Bringing Prosperity, Even Luxury, But Not Happiness to Egypt

By Eric Pace

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (NYT).—In trilling voices, the Egyptian bridegrooms gave the quavering Arab cry known as the "zaghrouta" as a sumptuous wedding procession wound through a Cairo hotel recently.

Yet the cries, the fine gowns, the costly perfumes, the elegant bride couple, even the hired belly dancer leading the parade, failed to gladden the heart of a merchant whose little shop has stood nearby for decades.

"These new rich," he muttered to an old acquaintance, "when they get themselves more money, they go out and get a new bride." Luxury and prosperity have blossomed in many forms in and around Cairo under the tolerant rule of President Anwar Sadat, who took office in 1970.

But a former Cairo resident returning here for the first time since the austere era of Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, finds that many are deriving surprisingly little pleasure from these new good things of life. That is partly because poverty and envy are widespread in this metropolis of more than 8 million. It is partly because many new luxury articles here grow dilapidated or break down. It is partly because of overcrowding as the city's population has swollen in recent years, partly because of painful inflation and partly because some residents reject what they see as goddess-worship.

Boon City
This shortage of joy, these somber countercurrents, are a source of special concern to some reflective Arabs now that the Lebanese civil war has shown how large-scale violence can erupt from social and economic tensions in an Arab country.

"Cairo is a sort of boom city, but in a limited way; it has islands of affluence in an ocean of misery," a traveler was told by Clavis Maksoud, a prominent Lebanese editor and former Arab League official, who was visiting here.

"This can be very satisfying for a few who are class climbers," Mr. Maksoud said. "But in the long run it presents the danger of accumulating social and economic divisions. In Beirut, we have experienced what can happen when a veneer of affluence covers a volcano of social ferment."

Mr. Maksoud was staying at the modern Shepherd's Hotel beside the Nile. An earlier Shepherd's was burned in 1952 by Cairo rioters, spurred on by the ultra-conservative Brotherhood, who attacked the post gathering places of foreigners and the Egyptian rich.

Now, after years of drabness during the Nasser era, parts of Cairo have again acquired a certain swank, thanks largely to government policies of encouraging private enterprise and easing import restrictions. These policies have spawned fancy weddings and other forms of conspicuous consumption by the rich and a variety of modest pleasures for lesser consumers.

New Sedans
Hundreds of recently imported Mercedes-Benz sedans cruise Cairo's boulevards, although many of them have had their distinctive hood ornaments filed by the envious poor.

The courtyard of the Imbabiya, a dusty old office building, is now adorned by a gleaming, Western-style hamburger stand that serves imported ketchup, a prized rarity.

Ousted Thai Aide Makes Surprise Trip to Bangkok

BANGKOK, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Field Marshal Phrayas Chuan, the No. 2 man in the military government that was ousted three years ago, has returned to Thailand, Sen. Pramoi said today.

His return was a surprise to the Thai government and is likely to spark leftist protests. Mr. Seni said that the former deputy premier arrived last night on a flight from Taipei and was driven from the airport to an unknown destination.

He fled in October, 1973, when a student-led uprising brought down the government of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn. Thailand has since adopted a democratic system of government and two general elections have been held. The present government is composed of a rightist coalition elected in April.

Field Marshal Thanom also returned unexpectedly in December, 1974, but demonstrations against his presence led the government to send him into exile again.

Strike at France-Soir

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Journalists at the mass-circulation newspaper France-Soir went on strike today over plans to sell half of the company's shares to the publisher of Le Figaro.

here a decade ago. The stand also has an espresso coffee machine but it has been out of order for days.

One of the elderly cargo-bearing feluccas sailing the Nile where it flows through Cairo is now gaily decorated with cardboard boxes that once contained imported whisky, a target for the indignation of Islamic traditionalists.

To be sure, many of the stories, complaints and tensions that a traveler finds in Cairo

are not new. The perennial anxiety about worms in the cotton crop continues this summer and a new generation of Western diplomats speaks in excited tones about an old problem: Egypt's huge debts.

Mr. Sadat has lately been denouncing the exorbitant Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qaddafi as a "lunatic" in rather the same way that President Nasser, a decade ago, denounced Jordan's King Hussein as a "dwarf."

Now, as in the past, residents still make war on the flies, using the excellent, locally made plastic swatters. And the press still complaining about rats. The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram asserted last month that rats were swarming even in the control tower of the Cairo airport.

Yet the pressures are new or mounting. In years gone by, jokers used to claim that wild Cairo, encountering a naive peasant on a city bus, would sit

down and try to sell him the bus.

But there is less room for such pastimes these days because Cairo's exotic collection of buses—from India and points west—has become so crowded that fistfights break out over empty seats.

The new cars have clogged Cairo's avenues with unprecedented traffic jams, and pedestrians and drivers exchange in-

sults that seem more heated than in years gone by.

The sum total of grumpiness in the air is also increased by the relative freedom that Mr. Sadat has given to the Cairo newspapers. This has led to an outpouring of criticism of some government activities, although not of Mr. Sadat himself.

The mass circulation Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram recently even denounced the venerable Ministry of Religious Endowments

as having misused its funds to "put up luxury buildings for summer vacationers."

Despite government subsidies that hold down the prices of key commodities, Egypt has been hard hit by inflation. Estimates of the annual rate have been as high as 40 per cent this year, and the cost of certain items, including some fairly routine works of art, has gone up much faster.

A government-arranged pil-

grimage to the sacred sites in Saudi Arabia this has risen to almost \$1,900, first class and more than \$1,000 second class. This is a painful sum, far larger than in past years and has already led to a number of complaints.

Understandably, the government makes confident, soothing statements that a largely meant to assuage anxiety and tensions within society.

Investigatory Unit Selected

Italy Lockheed Probe Stalled, First by Voting, Now Holidays

By Steven V. Roberts

ROME, Aug. 16 (NYT).—On its cover last week, the magazine L'Espresso ran this headline: "Japan: The Ex-Prime Minister in Jail—Italy: The Antelope Running Free."

"Antelope" was the code word used by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to designate a top Italian official said to have been bribed by the company to buy its airplanes. The headline indicates how that scandal has drifted out of sight here.

Before the national elections in June, the Lockheed affair made front-page news every day but in the last seven weeks it has hardly been mentioned. "The public is tired of this cover-up," L'Espresso said. "What are we waiting for to bring everything out in the open?"

Last week the government named a parliamentary commis-

sion to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption. But, with the August holidays, no action is likely for at least another month. "The whole thing has always been a political football, rather than a serious attempt to get at the basic matter," said a knowledgeable Western diplomat. "That's one reason why reform is so difficult in Italy. Even the press doesn't carry through on things."

Lockheed first admitted paying bribes to foreign politicians almost a year ago. In the following months, several Italian lawyers and consultants were identified as middle men in the transactions, and left the country. Two former defense ministers were implicated, but no firm evidence was ever produced. A letter from a Lockheed official indicated that someone known as "Antelope Cobbler" was receiving payoffs, but "Antelope Cobbler" remained unidentified.

U.S. Sent a Codebook

In April, the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations sent some documents to investigators here. One was a codebook identifying "Antelope Cobbler" as "Italian Prime Minister" and a political score following between 1968 and 1970, when the sale of 14 Lockheed transport planes was being negotiated. Italy had three premiers—Giovanni Leone, who is now President, Aldo Moro, who was premier again last April, and Mariano Rumor.

All were leading members of the ruling Christian Democratic party, and the scandal became a major campaign issue, particularly for the Communists. A team of investigators was sent to Washington. Suspicion centered on Mr. Rumor, who demanded the right to reply publicly.

Then came the elections, and silence. When the new Premier, Giulio Andreotti, named his Cabinet, he omitted Mr. Moro and Mr. Rumor.

The new chairman of the investigating committee here, Sen. Nino Martinazzoli, is a 45-year-old lawyer from the liberal wing of the Christian Democrats. In an interview, he said that he opposed a "witch-hunt" but wanted to conduct a balanced investigation.

Look for the Truth

"It's too easy to use a guilt-trip," he said. "In America, several careers have been completely destroyed by investigations and I hope to avoid anything like that. But we will look for the truth, because the people want it. We don't want people to lose faith in us any longer."

Before the election, the senator said, the Lockheed affair was clearly a political issue. "There were those who were very afraid of what might be revealed, and those who wanted to find something that was not there," he asserted.

Sen. Martinazzoli was asked to take his new job by Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary of the Christian Democratic party. Accordingly, he was asked how could he keep the investigation free of political influence now?

"I hope to be in a position to act freely and impartially," said the senator from the northern city of Brescia. His 20-member commission includes 7 Communists, he noted, 3 more than before the election.

The committee is a quasi-judicial body that evaluates all charges against legislators and ministers. When the investigation is completed, the panel can forward its findings to the Supreme Court for action or declare that the evidence does not warrant prosecution.

Turkey to Try 2 In Airport Raid

ISTANBUL, Aug. 16 (AP).—Two Palestinian guerrillas accused of killing four persons and wounding at least two dozen others at Yedigöller Airport last week were ordered today to stand trial. The prosecutor said he would seek the death penalty.

Mohammed Rashid and Mahdi Mohammed will be brought before the court in about two days, the prosecutor said.

The two are charged with exploding bombs and firing at a line of passengers waiting to board an El Al plane here Wednesday.

Italian Prison Protests

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP).—Convicts rebelled in three penitentiaries yesterday because a prison reform bill, enacted a year ago, has not been fully implemented. The prisoners are in Turin, Naples and Nuoro, Sardinia.



Photographed on Sunday, steam rising from the volcano La Soufriere on Guadeloupe.

Delay Expected

Guadeloupe Revises Eruption Prediction

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 16 (AP).—The predicted big eruption of the Soufriere volcano may not occur for a week or more, a French scientist monitoring it reported today.

With almost 70,000 residents cleared from the danger area on the southwest corner of this French Caribbean island, experts hedged on the imminence of the eruption, saying that their warning yesterday that the Soufriere could erupt within 10 or 12 hours was issued in the interest of speeding the evacuation.

"All we can say now is that the eruption is inevitable," said Alain Brousse, a Paris University scientist leading the team of volcano experts. "We've reached the point of no return. We're moving toward a major eruption in terms of intensity and volume."

Dr. Brousse, speaking by telephone from a ship about 50 persons remained. They were required to sign papers saying they recognized the danger and were remaining at their own risk.

The narrow, two-lane highway running north to Pointe-a-Pitre was jammed with cars and buses loaded with fleeing families and as many of their possessions as they could pile on their vehicles. Three ships took 6,000 persons from the town of Basse-Terre, which is six miles from the peak of the Soufriere, to Pointe-a-Pitre. Schools were opened in this city to house the evacuees.

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Discussing the volcano, experts said that, under the best circumstances, a dome could form at the summit of the Soufriere's crater and block the flow of lava, eliminating any damage.

But this was regarded as unlikely in comparison with three other possibilities. The first involved formation of an immense cloud of volcanic dust which would burn everything it touched on falling to earth. The prevailing winds in the area would normally push such a cloud from the Soufriere toward the sea.

The second possibility was explosion of molten rock through several fissures in the flanks of the volcano rather than through the crater. In this case damage would also be limited.

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For Project Ozma-2 Scientists

Exciting Failures Spice of Space-Life Search

By Carla Hall

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 16 (UPI).—In 1967, at the Millard Radio Astronomy Observatory in England, astronomers Anthony Hewish and Jocelyn Bell were looking at "radio stars" when their telescope charts began registering short pulses of radio signals from an unknown source. They quickly dubbed them "LGM" (Little Green Men).

The signals vanished but they returned some weeks later. When the signals began to return at regular intervals, the Hewish-Bell team realized that they were brief but regular pulses of radio waves from some stellar source, such as a pulsar, not from artificial radiation sent out by intelligent beings.

The team gave up on the idea that they had found the often dreamed of, never proven, life in space. Benjamin Zuckerman and Patrick Palmer were graduate students at Harvard University then and the idea of extraterrestrial intelligence intrigued them.

By 1971, armed with Harvard doctorates, tenure, and credit for the joint discovery of the first organic molecule in space (formaldehyde), they were ready to seek an answer to the question themselves.

Adventurous Search
The little green men were out there somewhere—and, in any case, the search seemed more adventurous than the molecules. So Project Ozma-2 was born, a part-time inquiry for both. Its funds were small—\$10,000 compared to the \$1 billion spent on Viking—and its results were not destined to be major. But the two scientists began looking to the stars, hoping their radio telescopes would tune in civilizations.

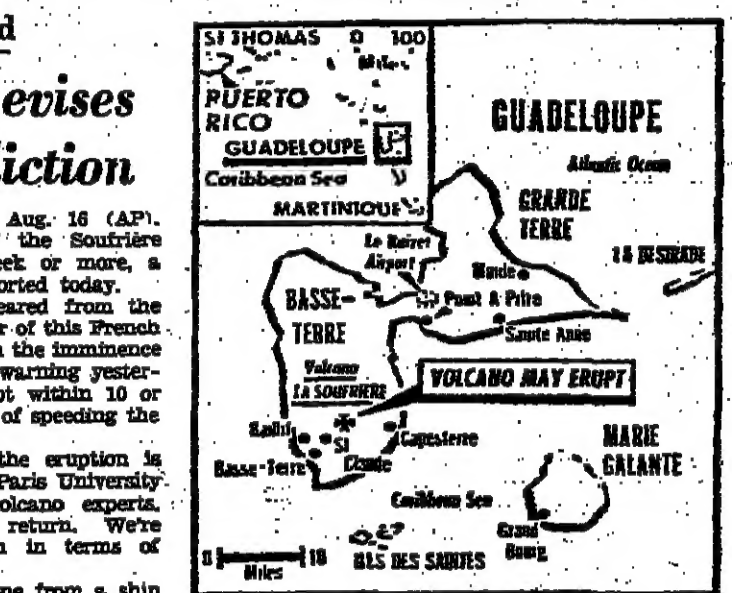
It was pretty exciting when we first tuned up our telescopes," Mr. Zuckerman remembered, "and sat back waiting for the data to come in." One hundred-fifty stars were beamed in on them they were up to 250, then 350.

Finally, 658 stars. They have not yet discovered little green men. But if they should, "It would be an absolute turning point in history," Mr. Palmer said.

Even if the discovery is made by others, it would have repercussions on Project Ozma. "It would be great if the Viking project reveals life on Mars," Mr. Palmer said. "If it does, it will probably mean more money for some Ozma research."

Ozma-2, which is named after a similar search, Ozma-1, by Cornell University astronomer Frank Drake, entails looking at stars that have similar characteristics to the earth's sun on the possibility that those stars would be able to nurture planetary systems, which in turn could produce technical civilizations, the same way the earth's sun does.

Such civilizations could conceivably transmit radio signals and radio telescopes could tune into the right frequency and pick them up. But what frequency? Mr. Palmer and Mr. Zuckerman guessed the frequency of hydrogen. "It's the most abundant molecule in space."



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10 Times Larger
Then, in January, 1974, they thought they had what they were looking for. In order for a spike on the broad-band curve graph to be an artificial sign of intelligence, it would have to be at least three times the height of the normal noise (or static) spikes. The spike they saw on a graph was 10 times larger.

"For a while, I thought, 'Oh, my God, this is it!'" Mr. Palmer said. "Then I noticed a similar spike going in the opposite direction on the graph. Well, that's impossible. It only means there's something wrong with the telescope correlator. So we looked at the star again, and didn't find anything. We looked at it 24 times."

Their colleagues at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory here, where they run computer programs on the Ozma data, give the two astronomers much credit for what they are doing, but few regard the Ozma undertaking with envy. A scientist explained, "Zuckerman and Palmer are good scientists doing a good experiment. But I certainly wouldn't have the patience to go on with it."

Oil Shortage Strikes

Istanbul by Surprise

ISTANBUL, Aug. 16 (AP).—Hundreds of private cars and taxis lined up at gasoline stations today and commuters scrambled for a lift after a surprise oil shortage struck Istanbul during the weekend.

Officials explained that the shortage was caused by a mechanical breakdown at the Ipraz refinery, owned by Turkey's National Petroleum Co. Officials said it would be two or three days before the plant resumes operation.



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And Causing Unrest in Poland

Time Wasted Waiting in Line Is Plaguing Communist Bl

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Aug. 16 (NYT).—There is a sort of a revolution against Communism, a Pole remarked with annoyance, "it will be started by someone who had to stand in line too long."

He himself had been waiting a half-hour, in a line that snaked all the way across Warsaw's picturesque Old Town Square, to buy a 5-zloty, or 10-cent, ice-cream cone.

No one buying ice cream in Old Town Square on a Sunday afternoon has anything pressing on his mind, and in any case, there are diversions such as an exhibit of amateur painting and an itinerant Hungarian band playing a jolly czerdas.

But on weekdays it is another matter, and time wasted in line is contributing to serious political unrest in Poland.

Most women in Communist countries have jobs, whether they have families or not, and shopping is a major problem. It becomes acute when a woman, or her husband, must spend two or three hours a day waiting in lines to buy meat or sugar. That has been the situation in Poland for the last few months.

The burden of waiting in ubiquitous and interminable lines for everything in the Communist world is something to which people have grudgingly become accustomed. (An exception, perhaps, is Yugoslavia, where it is unusual to fight and queue through a crowd to get ahead of everyone else.)

In a bread store in the Soviet Union, one may first wait in line to see the bread and various prices tags, a second line to buy a receipt entitling one to the loaf, a third line to present the receipt and receive the bread and perhaps a fourth line to have it wrapped.

Enrolling a child in school, applying for an apartment, job or pension, getting a driver's license—or even getting a tooth fixed—are matters that require many weeks of standing or sitting in lines.

Free Treatment
Medical treatment is free, but to get a cut finger bandaged involves even more lines than buying bread as papers are checked, administrators decide which clinics must be visited in what order, and so on.

After waiting for several hours in any line, a would-be supplicant frequently finds that closing time—either for lunch or for the day—has come. The door is slammed, and the only alternative to missing out is to come again another day.

For some persons, there are ways around the lines. "I have to do it the hard way," a Romanian remarked, "because I am not a party official and have no special right to skip the lines. But when I need to see the doctor I find a carton of American cigarettes under the table gets me in to see him very fast."

In European Communist countries, a newly married couple must generally wait from 5 to 10 years to get an apartment of their own. They live with in-laws even after having children. Family arguments are continuous and the divorce rate is staggering.

In Poland, despite a crash program to build apartments, the situation is as bad or worse than in any other Communist country.

But even apartments can be had. In Prague, for instance, 320,000 in currency under the table will put a couple at the head of the no war a good apartment, which still must be paid for, or owned. There are similar shortcuts to apartments throughout the Eastern bloc, but they all require large amounts of money that is hard to come by in legal ways.

In Poland, problems have become acute. Only part of the delays result from short shortages.

Meat is apparently scarce because farmers, even after a new price adjustment, still are not getting the prices they feel they

need. So they respond by producing.

"Under Communism," an European said, "everyone has a job. But there is no requirement to work."

The current sugar shortage, the other hand, is apparently more the result of hoarding, inefficient distribution, the real shortage. Sugar is now sold loose from the sack, in than packaged.

Poland grows sugar beets, normally produces enough for an exportable surplus, but is no reason to believe that sugar crop during the last has been bad. And yet people spend hours in lines each to buy enough sugar to get

"Lines and hardship are an able in times of real crisis. East European said, 'After war, when Europe was in it seemed normal to wait in for an egg. But to have a through such nonsense today, years later, while the We working without interruption, simply relaxing, well, it something about the system."

Israeli Grocers Start 3-Day Strike

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (AP).—About 4,000 grocery stores throughout Israel went on strike today, protesting a new tax law that forces them to keep business accounts.

The grocers, who will strike for three days, object to a value-added tax that started last month. The tax requires all businesses to keep records of every transaction. With their neighborhood grocery shops closed, Israelis crowded into supermarket chain stores to stock up on food. Police were called to keep order in some supermarkets.

Meanwhile, the government announced that retail prices had risen by 5 per cent last month in Israel, where inflation had been running at about 30 per cent annually.

Anti-Titoists In Belgium Are Fearful

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16 (NYT).—A series of murders, threats,

Reagan, 4 Moderates

Ford Said to Trim List in Running Mate to 5

By Jules Witcover

ANAS CITY, Aug. 16 (WP).—The belief is growing within the campaign that the President has narrowed his long list of Republican vice-presidential prospects to about five individuals, of whom the most likely is the middle-aged road party figure.

He is, according to sources in the campaign, said to be Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of New Hampshire, former deputy secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, former deputy attorney general, William French Smith, former ambassador to Britain, and former presidential nominee, Ronald Reagan.

pressures continued on Mr.

en. Buckley refuses to enter Race

ANAS CITY, Aug. 16 (AP).—James Buckley today ruled himself out as a candidate for Republican presidential nomination and said he would not accept an invitation to be a running mate with either President Ford or Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Buckley had been pressed by some conservatives to enter the race because he was not enough of a "moderate" to support Mr. Ford.

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RON AND NANCY, DICK AND OLIVIA—Republican presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan and his running mate designate Sen. Richard Schweiker and their wives waving to crowds outside the Reagan headquarters in Kansas City.

Potential Kingmaker

Uncommitted GOP Delegate—Profile of a Wanted Man

By Douglas E. Kneeland

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (NYT).—By almost any objective standard, Thomas Tanke is an unlikely kingmaker at the Republican National Convention.

A 36-year-old state representative from a heavily Democratic area in Dubuque, Iowa, he controls no votes except his own and his power base certainly does not extend more than a few rows of corn beyond the Second Congressional District, where he has been the GOP chairman since 1974.

But the continued maneuvering here yesterday, especially in the Convention Rules Committee, by supporters of President Ford and his challenger, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, has been aimed particularly at influencing the 100 or so uncommitted delegates. And this confirms that Mr. Tanke and his fellow fence-straddlers hold the balance of power that will determine Wednesday night who carries the Republican banner this fall against Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee.

While he is only one of the slowly diminishing number who could determine the convention's outcome, Mr. Tanke is typical of many of his colleagues who persist in waiting till the final act to speak their minds.

The only member of Iowa's delegation of 88 who is uncommitted (18 are for Mr. Ford and 17 for Mr. Reagan), he has found, as have others who share his sentiments, that the role of potential kingmaker can be lonely and sometimes unpleasant.

As the number of days before the convention have decreased, the pressures have increased, Mr. Tanke complained the other day in Dubuque before coming here yesterday for a caucus of the Iowa delegation.

Like others who share his position, the attorney, who never before attended a Republican National Convention, has discovered that decisions of the type he is wrestling with are not made in a vacuum, that they cannot be easily divorced from some practical and personal political considerations at home.

"I suppose the greatest pressure I feel is that the governor of the state (Robert Ray) is a strong Ford backer," Mr. Tanke said. "I'm on the state central committee, so I'm part of the establishment. I know if I cast a vote that's not for Ford, I'm going to be in some hot water with some leaders in the state and some political alliances I have will not be there—and that's been pointed out to me."

But when James Baker, the President's chief delegate-hunter, included him late last week among 135 delegates who were presumably committed to Mr. Ford, Mr. Tanke took vigorous exception.

Calling his inclusion on the Ford list "incredible," he accused the President's aides of "wildcat thinking" and argued that he had not "spoken to them in a week."

Mr. Tanke conceded that local political considerations have been uppermost in his mind from the beginning.

"My first perception," he said, "and I guess that no longer holds, was that if Reagan was the candidate, I wanted to make sure I didn't vote for him. My district is very liberal, with three times as many Democrats as Republicans, and I'm a Democrat."

But he has since decided from soundings in his predominantly Roman Catholic district, where he



SENTIMENTAL—One arrival for the GOP convention in Kansas City feels he knows how she feels about President Ford.

Despite Conservative Label

Republican Contenders Differ On Broad Spectrum of Issues

By Philip Shabecoff

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (NYT).—President Ford and Ronald Reagan, the chief combatants at the Republican National Convention, are both conservatives who nevertheless differ sharply on a broad spectrum of issues.

Mr. Ford has sought to position himself as a centrist but in the course of the convention campaign moved to the right on issues in his efforts to neutralize his challenger for the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Reagan commanded the support of the more militant right-wingers within the Republican party but has asserted some of his more controversial positions to broaden the base of his support.

But the differences between the two contenders have not vanished. On some issues these differences are marginal, on others substantial. Some of the wider gaps are to be found in national defense and foreign policy, where Mr. Reagan has made several of his most telling attacks on the President.

Disagreements also arise on such matters as abortion, women's rights, energy, economic policy, gun control, the proper role of the federal government and others.

Mr. Reagan has not taken any clear stand on a number of issues. On some, he has contented himself with attacking the policies of Mr. Ford, who, as President, cannot avoid taking a stand on issues in most cases.

Following is a listing of some major issues where there is a degree of difference between the two candidates:

DEFENSE

Mr. Ford has spoken of the United States being "second to none" in military strength, although he and other members of his administration have also been stating of late that the nation is in a position of "rough equivalence" with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ford has been reversing the downward trend of defense spending.

Mr. Reagan has charged that the government has let the Soviet Union take the lead in both conventional and nuclear weapons. He has not said how much more he would spend for defense or on what he would spend it.

Although Mr. Ford now refers to it as "peace through strength," the policy of détente is essentially unchanged and described by the White House as willingness to negotiate "fair, mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union," to help maintain peace while at the same time resisting "Soviet military adventurism."

Mr. Reagan has asserted that the United States has given up more than it has gained in pursuing détente and has charged that, in improving relations with the Soviet Union, the U.S. gov-

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Study Indicates Estrogen Use Does Not Avert Breast Cancer

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP).—A new U.S. study challenges claims made for the last 35 years that women can prevent breast cancer by regularly taking estrogen pills.

In a report to be published this week, the authors say their findings "clearly indicate that menopausal estrogen use does not protect against breast cancer."

Moreover, the report seems to indicate, the drug actually may cause the disease, but the report refrains from making any real link. The American Cancer Society estimates breast cancer will kill 33,000 U.S. women and be newly detected in 89,000 this year.

While the results "do not by themselves" establish a cause-effect connection, they do make it "a definite possibility," the authors say.

Millions of U.S. women, mostly young and premenopausal, regularly take estrogen in the form of birth-control pills.

The authors say they found no reliable correlation between the duration of estrogen use and the risk of breast cancer.

Breast cancer has a long latency period in which it is difficult to detect.

The Probabilities

During the first 12 years or so after a woman begins to take estrogen pills, the probability that breast cancer will be detected, even if present, is roughly equal to that for nonusers.

But, the study found, 15 or more years after a woman starts on estrogen, the probability that breast cancer will be found is twice normal—no matter how long during those 15 years she takes estrogen.

The study was a joint project of the Harvard School of Public Health, the National Cancer Institute and the University of Louisville School of Medicine.

The report—based on thorough follow-ups of 1,891 women for an average of 12 years after they had started to take estrogen—will be published Thursday by the New England Journal of Medicine. A copy was obtained from another source.

Other major findings:

• After 10 years of estrogen use, two factors creditably lowered the risk of breast cancer—having had children and having had an ovary or ovaries surgically removed—were nullified.

• If a woman on estrogen develops a benign breast tumor, the possibility that breast cancer will follow is seven times normal.

• Daily ingestion of estrogen is less hazardous than ingestion every other day. The standard, however, is still debated.

Washington, Aug. 16 (AP).—An FBI section chief is awaiting sentencing after becoming what was believed to be the first bureau official in history to plead guilty to a criminal charge of corruption.

John Dumphy, who was with the FBI for 25 years, entered the guilty plea last week as part of an agreement with Justice Department prosecutors involved in a broad probe of alleged financial corruption and other abuses of power within the FBI. Dumphy has been fired from the bureau.

A Justice Department spokesman declined to discuss other terms of the plea bargaining. Normally, plea bargaining involves an agreement by the defendant to testify against others involved in wrongdoing in exchange for being charged with a lesser crime.

Dumphy, who was paid \$37,800 a year by the FBI, confessed to stealing about \$100 worth of lumber and other materials from the bureau. The specific charge was converting government property to his own use. He faces up to one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

The Dumphy case was the first criminal charge to emerge from the financial corruption probe that began last spring. There were signs that other major department investigations of FBI misconduct also was moving toward criminal charges.

Mr. Ford firmly supports the Equal Rights Amendment, which is designed to end sex discrimination by the action of federal, state or local government. Mr. Reagan opposes the amendment.

Both men oppose gun control in principle. Mr. Ford has proposed registration of handguns in high-crime areas. Mr. Reagan would bar any kind of gun control.

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BBC Replaces Big Ben With Great Tom

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The chiming of the Big Ben clock, which were the time signal for the British Broadcasting Corp. World Service, was replaced yesterday by the bells of Great Tom in the tower of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Big Ben stopped chiming Aug. 5. Chunks of metal fell from its 117-year-old clock. The clock in the tower of the Houses of Parliament was ticking again within hours but mechanics said that it would be months before all the chiming could be repaired.

The BBC had a microphone outside the tower to broadcast the quarter-hour chiming to radio listeners.

"We decided that, if we couldn't have Big Ben, we'd have the next best thing," a BBC spokesman said. "So, after getting Great Tom adjusted—it was nine seconds fast—we installed a microphone at St. Paul's."

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Ford Is Victor In Panel Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

tion took no chances, assigning a political aide to each two delegates on the 108-member committee.

The biggest applause of the debate was heard when Sherry Marston, an uncommitted delegate from South Carolina, denounced the vice-presidential amendment as a last-minute gambit, masquerading as reform, to help Mr. Reagan.

"I just don't think it's right to change the rules in the middle of the game or almost at the end of the game," she said.

In the final day of pre-convention maneuvering, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the permanent chairman of the convention, said that minority reports on 20 platform planks have received sufficient signatures to qualify them to be brought up on the floor. But Rep. Rhodes said he expected battles on only five of the planks. One of these could be the Equal Rights Amendment, which is strongly backed by the Republican party in the proposed platform.

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Nonalignment, Interdependence

To the extent that the Third World movement has any coherence today, it began with the Bandung conference of "nonaligned" nations in 1955. And that was primarily a reaction against the polarization of power represented by Communist and non-Communist military alliances, so that the present meeting in Sri Lanka is still haunted by the problem of defining exactly what non-alignment means.

For example, is Romania to be barred from active membership because it is within the Warsaw Pact, although quite outspoken there, while Cuba, with such close ties to Moscow, is not? India says so, and India is powerful among the nonaligned, although it has passed through a number of degrees of nonalignment since Jawaharlal Nehru agreed with Chou En-lai on a formula for peaceful coexistence. After India and China came to blows over the northeastern frontier, the former has drawn much closer to Moscow, just as Mr. Nehru's daughter, the present Prime Minister, has moved very far away from the democracy her father sought to implant in India.

The nonaligned are anti-imperialist, too, which could raise some questions about the former Spanish Sahara, the fate of the Somalis, of Kashmir and the like. Being selectively anti-imperialist, as well as relatively nonaligned, allows for rhetoric directed at the United States that obscures a number of contradictions with the organization. But the nonaligned anti-imperialists are drifting away from emphasis on breaking up military blocs and freeing colonies, since

both of these processes are under way and the latter has seen the virtual extinction of the old imperialism. What is dominant at Colombo now are the economic needs of the newer nations; what they are seeking now is a new order in their trading, borrowing, gift-taking relationships with the industrialized world.

The issue is important—probably the most important in a world of diminishing resources and increasing population. There is a real interdependence on the globe today—a mutual need for raw materials and manufactured goods, for the equitable application of technology and the development of resources. The industrialized communities cannot regard the rest of the world as a kind of ghetto, recipients of charity or welfare. But neither can the Third World consider itself either in that light or as a Mongol horde, ready to loot the wealthier lands.

Politics will enter into any new economic order, politics on both sides of the economic equation. And those assembled in Colombo may well consider that not all of their weakness was imposed upon them by the rich; that development, true development, requires stable and honest government and the adaptation of rural communities to industrialized society; that relations between the three worlds call for an understanding of all of them, and not mere exchange of epithets.

The nonaligned have, as President Tito has said, contributed to the present growing sense of interdependence, but they have their own responsibilities to meet if interdependence is to become a prospering fact.

The New Middle East

In slow and painful steps these past months, two of the old constants in the dangerous Middle East equation have been reduced to nullity. The secular democratic state of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization are, as a practical matter, no longer functioning elements in world affairs. Each preserves its shell, available to be reused, but only through the grace and favor of outside forces.

Lebanon, the cosmopolitan, monied port of entry to the Arab world on Israel's northern frontier, is now a divided nation—a coastal strip administered by the Maronite Christian community and the inland areas controlled by Syria. The bulk of Lebanon is under Syrian occupation as much as the West Bank is under Israel's. The two de facto administrations are in tacit alliance against the dwindling third force, the left-wing Moslem activists and their Palestinian sympathizers.

The PLO and its leader, Yasser

Arafat, whose partisanship would have been well received by the Syrians when they entered Lebanon in force last June, instead threw in their lot with the leftist losers. The large encampments which the Palestinians constructed in southern Lebanon, ostensibly for launching attacks against the Israeli enemy, have been neutralized if not totally destroyed. The Palestinian base in exile has been demolished in Lebanon in this summer of 1976 as thoroughly as it was in Jordan in the "Black September" of 1970.

This new political complexion, quite unforeseen a year ago when the world's diplomats were busily fashioning Middle East peace packages, alters all the calculations for the next round of peacemaking. The wrong interpretation of the new situation, the slightest miscalculation, might eliminate the new room for maneuver and provoke a war by accident that could be more ruinous for all the participants than all the wars that have gone before.

Lebanon

The division of Lebanon may endure for a long time. Israel's support for Christian Lebanon is scarcely wavered. Israel and the mercantile elite of Lebanon, largely Maronite, have long enjoyed an affinity of interests—not least one of hostility to Palestinian power—that is absent from relations with most of Israel's other neighbors.

How long Syria will tolerate this unspoken alliance, after the immediate Palestinian and Lebanese leftist threat is passed, will depend upon what kind of interim political deal the diplomats can devise between Israel and Syria once the peacemaking machinery starts turning again.

The PLO

The Palestinian future is even more subtle. Those in Israel and elsewhere who gloat over the collapse of the PLO are short-sighted. If their leadership has faltered the Palestinians still exist as a people. No one can anticipate a stable Arab-Israeli peace until this disaffected element is integrated into the political evolution of the region.

From collapse comes the moment for rebirth. Many sympathizers of the Palestinian cause have long regretted the strategy of terrorism, opportunism and extremism. There were—and are—other strategies toward the goal of national identity.

When Arafat and the PLO were making

most dramatic headway, mainly among Arab governments, but in the United Nations as well, there was little incentive for the widely dispersed Palestinians to seek alternative policies or leadership. Yet even inside the PLO over the past year there have been signs of unrest, of readiness to compromise, to accept co-existence with the Israeli state, despite the unyielding rhetoric. A new generation of Palestinian leaders has emerged in the occupied West Bank and Gaza—not tainted with the exiles' coffee-house intrigues but actively engaged in the life of their land.

The Future

Too much has been invested in the aura of the PLO to expect that organization to be altogether supplanted. But what can happen, and should be encouraged, is a shift in PLO policies and, if necessary, personnel—away from the terror-minded ideologues and toward moderates. Israel and the United States have a role to play in this process of rebirth, but it is primarily the leading Arab states that have the interest and capability to nudge the PLO into realism and responsibility.

The shell of the PLO should not be triumphantly ignored next time the diplomats assemble; the Palestinians should be invited into the process of making peace, offered an outlet for constructive accommodation to replace the policy of destruction that has only destroyed itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chinese Portents

Mao's theories invest revolution with a dual task—the evolution of a new and communistically-oriented kind of person, and "preparation for war and natural catastrophes." Foreign interpreters have usually, and erroneously, seen war as the major element in this proposition: But earthquakes are nothing new in China. How 800 million Chinese behave in this period of natural

disaster may throw some light on their reactions to another impending catastrophe—Mao's death. The Chairman is old and sick and a bitter struggle for succession is in progress between various factions. Many Chinese must be recalling the ancient legend according to which changes of dynasty are accompanied by "signs from heaven." Be that as it may, the present situation is a testing one for those now at the helm.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 17, 1901

PARIS.—In view of the anxiety displayed for the welfare of stray and ownerless dogs it is interesting to note the latest rabies statistics issued yesterday. It appears that rabies was prevalent in all the 20 arrondissements of the city and in 59 parishes in its suburbs. In all, over 2,000 animals were destroyed as rabid; while 101 children and 330 adults were bitten, of whom nine died.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1926

LONDON.—Ramsay MacDonald's letter appealing to Americans to contribute to funds instituted on behalf of the families of the striking miners was made public here today. The former Socialist premier's letter is a reply to Mr. Baldwin's message to America. Mr. MacDonald says "No-body who knows our mining districts doubts the distress of our miners' dependents." He added that this was due to the government curtailing public relief.



A Close Look at Europe's Housing Woes

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—The condition of poverty never has lent itself to precise measurement. And socially conscious Dutch, Belgians, Swiss or West Germans who do not live with slums in the British, U.S. or French scene, become a little defensive if you tell them they do not really have a housing problem. Look at our rents, they say. Look at the concrete office blocks, the arid high-rise apartments, the lack of recreation space. The fact that there are no shantytowns, no homeless, no endless streets of families living in one room does not impress them. That is not their yardstick. Aspirations are constantly on the up and it would be a brave man who would doubt the report on European housing by the UN Economic Commission for Europe which talks of "the more or less permanent nature of this problem."

Although West European conditions do range all the way from satisfactory to bad it is possible to isolate certain problems and needs which are common to all. Their seriousness may vary, but no country escapes them completely. For example:

• In all countries there are still areas of acute housing scarcity. The groups which suffer most are large working-class families, the elderly, the handicapped, and the new arrivals. The latter group poses the biggest problem. Over the years since the industrial revolution cities have struggled, usually not very successfully, to cope with the tide of migrants leaving the countryside. In the last 15 years this unsolved problem has been compounded by an equally large immigration from the Third World and southern Europe. No programs have yet been devised which produce sufficient housing at a low enough price for these troubled groups.

• The boom in center-city office building and a growing demand for more urban elbow-room (every man with a house and garden) has led to an astronomical rise in land prices. This is the major reason why almost universally house prices are mushrooming faster than incomes.

• This process is exacerbated by the new urge of the young affluent middle-class to reclaim run-down, but architecturally satisfying parts of inner cities.

• Although after years of increase, population growth is now leveling off, the number of households is continuing to rise. More single people expect to live on their own; children leave home at a younger age; couples marry earlier; and old people more often than not live separate from their families. So the demand has gone up for more smaller dwelling units.

• More and more cities are producing large numbers of homeless families and empty homes. Speculative pressures and social needs are moving apart.

• Two-block estates have taken over in and around nearly all major West European cities. Although vandalism and crime are low in West Germany and the Netherlands and high in France and Britain, all new housing developments suffer from a sense of anonymity and purposelessness. There are too many isolated young families with desperate mothers vainly trying to look after children with nowhere safe and suitable to play.

• Most countries which have made public housing or housing associations an important part of their strategy are beginning to conclude that municipal or charity landlordism has severe disadvantages. "The plain fact is," says Lord Kammphor, a senior civil servant in the Dutch Housing Ministry, "people only really value their houses if they have an ownership stake in them. In the long run that is the only way we are going to make the housing stock last. Otherwise we will just have state-built slums." Yet although many would agree with him, it is not an easy prescription to follow through on. France has been selling off its publicly-owned apartments for some years. But it now finds itself confronted with the problem of landlords on the housing estates. Tenants who have bought their flats later sell them (perhaps because they

move away) and the new owner lets them to a middle-class family at a higher rent. Tenant cooperatives are perhaps a more effective way of organizing tenant participation in a municipal venture. A fascinating experiment with this is under way in Lillingdon, London.

• Another response to this problem of tenant alienation has been to increase the numbers who are owner-occupiers. So tax allowances are becoming more generous; so are grants, guaranteed loans and subsidized interest rates. Governments are motivated not only by the need to combat the slum mentality but by their very real problems of bureaucracy as they struggle to administer literally millions of dwellings. There is also the urge to make people pay a more realistic proportion of their income out on housing, which they are reluctant to do as tenants. Indeed, as rents continue their inexorable rise, more and more persons are deciding they would like to buy. What is more,

buying a house now is a business against inflation.

An important postscript: Most Eastern European countries have over 50 per cent of their dwellings owner-occupied, well over Western Europe's average.

• If all this is the dull music-and-halls side of the housing situation, there is a bright one to match. Suddenly—in a matter of four or five years—there has developed a widespread repulsion at how "under the scorch and hiss of progress creeps an army of emphysemas." Conservation has come to stay. Here is one of those strange confusions of opinion that occasionally occur in the democratic process. The young set the pace with their espousal of speculation, investment and excessive profit-making and the older generation responds as it sees either it has known since childhood begin to change beyond all recognition.

Renovation is now accepted by all governments as essential for social well-being. Happily it is

also found to be cheaper than the bulldozer method. There is still the difficulty that it tends to benefit the middle-class because it is they who, by and large, have an eye for the potential of run-down properties. But Britain with its compulsory purchase (eminent domain) of large tracts of old houses before the speculators get to work has set an example that is beginning to be copied elsewhere.

In sum, five lines of attack have to be implemented if the housing situation is not to run amok: The compulsory purchase by the poor of cheaper housing for renovation; the take-over by the state or municipal authorities of development land; greater subsidies to low-income owner-occupiers; the continued production of low-rise public housing (rather than the overall decline); and greater tenant participation where owner-occupation is not a realistic option. Anything less will confirm the presence of an unmanageable problem.

The Search for Legitimacy

By Anthony Lewis

KANSAS CITY.—The accepted political wisdom is that voters this year are in an anti-Washington mood. I think it is something a little different: a yearning for a restored sense of political legitimacy.

As the U.S. system has developed, for good or ill, the presidency is a heavily symbolic office. We have just had two presidents who tore the fabric of legitimacy. Voters do have resentments of government in general, but the particular feeling in the background of this election is a desire for renewed confidence in the presidency.

To put the question in those terms is to indicate the Republicans' difficulty. For one of their own, a President who had an extraordinary opportunity to restore the failing of political legitimacy in this country, has failed to inspire the confidence of country or party.

The visible recovery of the U.S. spirit in these last two years owes something to President Ford. It should be said. He allowed the national buoyancy of the country to work. His personality fit the occasion. We used to speak of his decency, but that is an inappropriate word for someone so insensitive to human suffering. What did count was that, in comparison with his two historical predecessors, he was sane.

Where Ford has failed is in understanding. After Vietnam and Watergate, Americans were

hungry for reassurance about themselves. The situation cried out for a leadership that reassured the old U.S. values, moral and legal, at home and abroad. But Ford did not understand the lessons of Watergate and Vietnam.

His pardon of Richard Nixon did such lasting damage precisely because it showed a failure of understanding. The real issue in the pardon was not the possibility of conspiracy; it was Ford's utter insensitivity to the need for the country's longing for a reaffirmed commitment to law. That is why polls show a majority of people still troubled by the pardon: It offended sensibilities in a way that can never be undone.

On the foreign side, Ford has been even more damagingly insensitive to the needs of the historical moment.

After Vietnam it took no great insight to realize that the United States above all had to regain confidence in itself. The situation called for calm leadership, for maturity, for reassurance about the power of U.S. ideas. Instead, the President allowed Henry Kissinger to go on whining about U.S. weakness. At the end in Vietnam, and again in Angola, Ford endorsed the preposterous Kissinger argument that the United States would have no credibility in the world unless it got more deeply involved in a losing cause. It was the opposite of a way to rebuild national confidence. Only Con-

gress prevented further U.S. involvement in those disasters—so that Ford can now talk of peace—as only Congress saved him from the self-inflicted wound of deflationary economic policy.

The still unconfident tone of the Ford-Kissinger foreign policy has had grave consequences. Talk constantly about U.S. weakness and Soviet might, and you will naturally accuse a public spirit of fear and flagellism. In that mood the compromises necessary to a realistic foreign policy become difficult.

Ford has trapped himself and the country in just such a vicious circle. His fearful talk about our world position opened the way for Ronald Reagan. The emergence of a strident right-wing force in U.S. politics inhibited essential steps abroad, notably a further strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union—one that, ironically, would doubtless have helped the President politically.

Ford in Trouble

It is a great mistake to look at a presidential election in terms of tactics only; to say that someone has failed because of a bundle here or there. Voters base their judgments on deeper perceptions, right or wrong. Gerald Ford is in trouble—amazing trouble for an incumbent president—not so much because people disapprove of his particular decisions as because they do not feel him to be a president.

And this is the dilemma the Republicans face in Kansas City. If the problem were only to fit an anti-Washington feeling, then Ford would be a logical alternative. But if the mood underlying this election is a longing for political legitimacy, a cardboard candidate will hardly do.

The odd result of the Republican chaos is that Jimmy Carter, an outsider, now seems by comparison a presidential figure. Of course his apparent advantage could vanish in the campaign. But so far he has understood very well the desire of Americans for reassuring confidence in their president.

Carbo and Cortez

In the Aug. 9, 1926, Fifty Years Ago column, you featured Greta Garbo's American debut in *Ben-Hur* ("Tarent" OMCN). The film actually starred Ricardo Cortez, who was killed over Carbo as the "dashing, gallant and torrid" Don Rafael Ardan.

"Ric," as he prefers to be called, probably is the last of the Latin Lovers of the 1920s, who turned into a gangster/hero in hundreds of 30s and 40s films. He was also the screen's first Sam Spade in the 1931 version of "The Maltese Falcon."

Cortez lives much of the year in Paris now and remains "a dashing and gallant" gentleman! ROBERT NAGLER, London.

Dignity of Office

Many Americans will welcome the news that the U.S. government has dropped its charges against Fritz Einar, the draft resister who returned from seven years of exile to make a plea for universal amnesty at the Democratic National Convention. It is unfortunate, however, that

Americans Abroad and Medicare

By Alfred E. Davidson

PARIS.—Longtime U.S. residents abroad—especially those approaching 65 or older—are generally aware that Medicare benefits are not available to the overseas. But millions of old Americans who live in the United States, and are eligible for Medicare, probably do not know that if they are taken ill while traveling outside the country, Medicare will not help them bear a medical expense they incur.

The Medicare law is drafted in a curious way. As individuals live abroad, one may be eligible for Medicare. But to obtain Medicare benefits, everyone, with minor exceptions, must go to a United States. Of course, this is generally impractical for people abroad who are really sick or, money reasons, for those with lesser ailments. As a result, Americans abroad who are eligible in the United States for Medicare may face a serious health care problem.

As those who have incurred health costs recently in the United States will know, U.S. costs are higher than in almost every country so that the extension Medicare abroad will be a costly one for those eligible who taken care of at home as they are entitled to be.

In the United States, the Medicare program is vast, with 30 million people eligible for benefits. But abroad, authorities estimate that of the total U.S. population, from 2 to 3 million civilians—larger than the five least populous states—fewer than 150,000 would be eligible. Close to half of these 150,000 are in Canada and Mexico. Perhaps 2,000 would be found eligible in France, 7,000 in Britain, 8,000 in West Germany and 25,000 in Italy.

The Veterans' Administration has provided, in a quiet way, considerable demonstration that health benefits can be made available abroad at reasonable cost and without great administrative difficulty. It provides health services to eligible veterans through local facilities, countries where there are no U.S. military facilities—as in France. About 100 veterans received medical benefits in France last year, and only the past-time help one U.S. Embassy official and a few local personnel were required to administer the program. It shows that health insurance is an organization that has effectively provided health insurance abroad.

Some years ago, an anti-France-based committee attempted to have Medicare benefits extended overseas, but it found U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare fearful of costs and difficulties of administration would prove too great and that health facilities services might not measure up to acceptable U.S. standards.

But times and conditions are changing. Wilbur Cohen, who was secretary of HEW when original Medicare law was passed, is now on our side. He met with interested U.S. citizens and the American Hospital of Paris directors and concluded that Medicare benefits should be made available overseas.

On a reciprocal basis, local agencies abroad might also assume a large part of the administrative burden, with HEW undertaking similar services to a country that wished to provide health services to its citizens the United States.

But the negotiation of international agreements customary proceeds with less than total speed and in some countries conditions may not be appropriate for bilateral agreements. A bipartisan committee, based in Paris, is proposing that, pending the conclusion of bilateral agreements, HEW should be authorized to extend Medicare benefits abroad unilaterally on a basis similar to the Veterans' Administration program. There has already been much too long a delay in caring for Medicare needs overseas.

Congress passed laws on many years slowly giving a vote to different minority groups who had been discriminated against, women, individuals and 21, and last of all, this year Americans living abroad. In the case of Medicare, Americans abroad are still the neglected minority. But now that the bipartisan committee is hopeful—especially in this presidential year—that the political parties will listen and attentively act, that early action will be taken.

Mr. Davidson is a founder of the Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas.

Catholic Hierarchy Attacks Idea

Ulster Debates School Integration

By Bernard Weinraub

NEWCASTLE, N.Y. (UPI)—A group of Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, seeking to reform the school system that is segregated by religion, has started an angry debate that pits Catholic hierarchy against Protestant officials, Protestant clergy and a strong group of Catholic parents.

The debate touches the roots of one of the most basic problems in the province. It involves parties who contend that the traditional segregated education in Ulster is reinforcing the violent divisions between Catholics and Protestants. The debate has also been in British politicians and raised key questions about the social and economic tensions that separate Catholics and Protestants and divide the middle classes of the two religions from the poor.

"Education has been a taboo subject for generations; it's the most sensitive subject here," said Brian Garret, former chairman of the Northern Ireland Labor Party and a supporter of shared schools for Catholics and Protestants. "We've got to face this sooner or later. It's madness to say that Catholics and Protestants have to go to work together when we say, in effect, that their children can't learn together."

Schools Shaped in 1920s

The argument has inflamed the Catholic hierarchy, led by the most Rev. William Philbin, Bishop of Down and Connor, who terms shared schooling unthinkable. He has warned Catholic parents that he would refuse to confirm chil-

dren who went to state, or Protestant-dominated, schools.

At the center of the debate is an unusual school system, supported financially by the British government, that retains separate schools for Catholics and Protestants and effectively bars most children, especially those in the ghetto, from meeting their counterparts. The system, whose classes and teachers often reflect conflicting Catholic and Protestant perceptions about Ireland, was shaped in the 1920s with the establishment of Northern Ireland, dominated by a two-thirds Protestant majority.

Almost all Protestant children attend state schools. These are similar to public schools in the United States but have a 50-per-cent Protestant clergy representation on governing boards. Approximately 97 per cent of the province's Catholic children attend parochial schools or "maintained schools," which are also heavily subsidized by the British government.

By all accounts, school segregation—which starts at kindergarten and continues up to university level—was encouraged by clergymen of both religious groups and was a measure of the same distrust and fear that have traditionally marked the relationship between Catholics and Protestants in Ulster.

Although a handful of moderate politicians and parents have urged that the education system be united, the proposal touched off a controversy three weeks ago when Merlyn Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland and the highest-ranking British official in Ulster, indicated he was willing to

tackle the issue and call a conference on shared schools. Mr. Garret said nearly 50 British MPs and most of the Protestant clergy were supporting such a conference. The Catholic Church has rejected it.

Ministers May Retreat

There is some evidence now that Mr. Rees and Roland Moyle, the minister responsible for education in Ulster, have been shaken by the controversy and may be drawing back. Nonetheless, Mr. Rees's comments at a private Oxford University seminar on Northern Ireland touched raw nerves in Ulster and set off an emotional debate.

Mr. Moyle said in an interview that it was difficult to assess what impact the education system had had on the conflict in Northern Ireland. "Long before schools, there was a sectarian clash here," he said.

It is known that British officials have been stung by the reactions of the Catholic Church, whose leaders insist that shared schools are an irrelevant issue and that any conference to discuss the matter would be boycotted.

"It's as phony an issue as you will ever encounter," said Mgr. Patrick Millally, chairman of the Down and Connor Maintained Schools Committee, which covers the Belfast area. "The issues here are housing and employment, not schools, and there's no evidence at all that education is part of the trouble here."

Church Is adamant

He said that the church was adamant on the issue. "I would sooner surrender churches than schools," he said. "Most people go to church once a week. Their children go to school five days a week. These schools teach a way of life."

He added that Catholic parents seeking shared schools were "middle-class snobs," "elitists," and people ashamed of being Catholic.

Officials and parents differ on the kinds of schools they seek.

It is generally agreed among supporters of integrated education that religious schools should be maintained but that shared schools, supported totally by public funds, should be run by local education authorities as well as parents and community officials. The role of the clergy in shared schools, supporters say, should be limited to religious education.

"Nothing will stop the development of shared schools; it's inevitable, no matter what the church people say," said Cecilia Linehan. She is a Catholic who heads a group called All Children Together, which seeks shared schools.

Lack of Bridge-Building

"We can't live forever with what's gone on before and we've got to admit that this continuous separation of children is harmful," said Mrs. Linehan, a dentist and mother of three children in the Belfast suburb of Holywood. "Education should help society mend its wounds, not maintain them. It's this lack of bridge-building I hate. As long as these separate schools exist, we're creating ghettos and perpetuating ignorance and mistrust."

The group, set up three years ago by Catholic parents, has about 500 members, many of them Protestants. Most of the Catholic parents in the group are sending their children to Protestant schools, either because the schools are nearby or because the parents were dissatisfied with education in the parochial schools. "We're not liberal or unconventional people," Mrs. Linehan said. "We're sincere Catholics. We want to maintain our faith."

Safety Factor

Mrs. Linehan insists that the yearning for shared schools is not limited to middle-class Catholics and Protestants; that numerous people in the ghettos have expressed interest in overhauling the system. Nonetheless, it seems evident, according to moderates in Belfast, that most Catholics in the ghetto would be reluctant to leave the physical and psychological safety of church schools.

Moreover, Protestants in the ghetto dismiss the idea of having their children attend schools in Catholic areas, taught by Catholic teachers. A Protestant official told a visitor: "It's a fine concept for middle-class kids and middle-class people, but that's not where the problem lies in Ulster. The problem is in the ghetto, not in the suburbs, and you're not going to get Catholics and Protestants in the ghetto sending their children to each other's schools."

Supporters of shared schools, however, insist that the concept is crucial. "Education underpins the physical division of the community; it buttresses the attitudes," said Mr. Garret, a son of a Catholic father and Protestant mother.

"How you look at history, who your heroes are, depends on your education here. Do you see Irish history as a history of oppression or keeping down the rebellion? Do you see it as fighting for unity and freedom from Britain, or part of the U.K.'s history? One child's hero is another child's villain."

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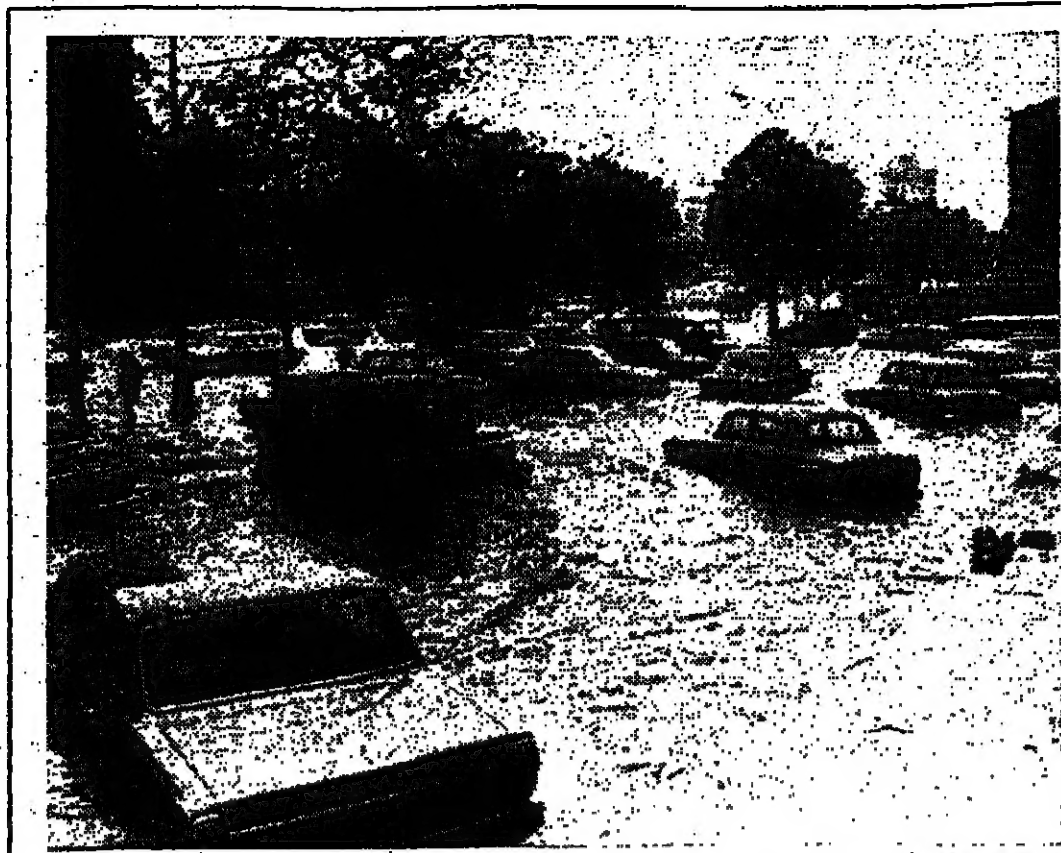
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MESS IN MOSCOW—Cars stalled at a Moscow intersection during what was described as one of this summer's frequent almost tropical downpours in the city.

Imperial Idea Has Missing Links

Cape Town-to-Cairo Railroad Is Still a Dream

By Larry Heinzerling

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 16 (AP)—The old empire builders dreamed of a railroad carved through the heart of Africa, linking the two ends of the continent from Cape Town to Cairo.

It would climb mountains and cut through jungles, swamps and deserts for 8,000 miles. It was the empire builders' grand vision, a symbol of "progress and civilization."

Today, most of the colonial rulers have gone but the railroad they dreamed of still has some way to go before completion, more than 100 years after Cecil Rhodes proposed its creation.

With the exception of about 800 miles of pending rail links between Egypt and the Sudan and between Uganda and the Sudan, it is now possible to travel the Cape-to-Cairo route by train.

But the railroad that slices through Africa has not emerged as the vehicle of imperial conquest envisaged by the man for whom Rhodesia was named. It is a patchwork of seven national lines that cut through South Africa, Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt.

Chinese Showpiece

The completion of the 1,200-mile Tan-Zam that links Tanzania's port of Dar Es Salaam on the Indian Ocean to Zambia's copper belt last year was a major step in bringing the dream closer to reality. Built by 25,000 Chinese at a cost of \$450 million, it is regarded as China's foreign-aid showpiece in Africa.

Political differences, however, particularly between white-ruled South Africa and Rhodesia and the black-ruled states to the north, make the railroad less of a cohesive project than it might be.

Moreover, the rail lines of the various countries are often incompatible in track width, meaning passengers or cargo would have to be switched from one system to another several times along the journey.

The "railroad links" are between Shalla, in southern Egypt south of Aswan, and Wadi Halfa, in northern Sudan, and between Wau, in southern Sudan, and Khartoum, in northern Sudan.

Egyptian and Sudanese officials blame their former British masters for never linking the two Nile River countries by rail. An Egyptian expert says a link is impossible because the track gauge in the Sudan is narrower than in Egypt, even though the British built both railroads.

Feasibility Study

A joint ministerial committee has been conducting feasibility studies to find a way to join the two lines.

"Even then, a huge amount of money will be needed to execute the project," the Egyptian expert said.

One reason the Sudan and Uganda are not linked is the 17-year-old rebellion in southern Sudan that would have made construction impossible.

Now that the revolt has ended, the Sudan is again talking about extending its railroad to the south although no firm plans have been formulated.

Observers in Kenya say the idea of a grand Cape-to-Cairo route is only in the heads of rail planners, some of whom are left over from the colonial period.

They note that rail projects in East Africa are plagued by political problems and costs and it often seems that these states barely have the funds to keep existing systems going day to day.

E. Germany Accepts Berlin Access Talks

BONN, Aug. 16 (UPI)—East Germany agreed today to a meeting of the Joint Transit Commission Wednesday to discuss the refusal to allow 13 buses access to West Berlin, the government said.

The buses were carrying members of the Christian Democratic Union's youth auxiliary to West Berlin to take part in a rally protesting the Communist wall on its 16th anniversary.



NEW SUIT—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in a portrait done by Ivan Penzov that was published in Ogonyok, a popular magazine.

Queen Returning To The Hague For Bernhard Report

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16 (AP)—Queen Juliana is cutting short her summer vacation because of the completion of the inquiry into allegations that her husband, Prince Bernhard, took bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., a government spokesman said today.

The Queen will return tomorrow from her villa on the Italian Riviera, the spokesman said. He added that he did not know if Prince Bernhard would accompany her.

The Queen and her husband were not due back from Italy until the end of this month.

A three-man government commission delivered its report Thursday on the investigation of the allegation that the Prince got \$1.1 million in Lockheed payoffs. The committee's conclusions were not disclosed.

Premier Joop van Uyl said a copy of the report was sent to the Queen as head of state. The Premier said his Cabinet would study the findings of the commission and make a report to parliament in about two weeks.

Church Monthly In Argentina Asks Nazi Books Ban

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Argentina's leading Catholic publication called on the military government yesterday to prohibit the circulation of Nazi publications that are flourishing here with attacks on both Jews and the Vatican.

Criteria, a monthly magazine edited by Rev. Jorge Mejia, a liberal Jesuit priest, said it was "unacceptable that the state, which has banned the distribution of subversive materials of the left, permit the unbridled subversive action of the right."

The editorial in Criteria was prompted by the widespread distribution of Nazi material being produced in Spanish by Editorial Milicia, a publication center directed by Federico Ribera de Carles, an Argentine admirer of the Third Reich.

A recent publication contains a tract called "Judaism and the Catholic Church," by an author identified as J.A. Kofler, who argues that the Catholic Church should be anti-Semitic if it "does not want to be destroyed by Jewish infiltration."

Gen. Harry Ingles Dies at 88, Headed U.S. Army Signals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP)—Major Gen. Harry Ingles (ret.), 88, chief signal officer for the Army during World War II, died of heart failure Saturday.

As chief signal officer, Gen. Ingles was in charge of research, development, engineering, procurement and supply of radar and other communications equipment for the Army and the Army Air Force.

Following his Army service, he was president of RCA Global Communications, Inc., and served as a director of the parent Radio Corporation of America.

Gen. Ingles served briefly as a commander of the Army forces in Europe in 1945 before he became chief signal officer, a position he held until he retired at the end of World War II.

Robert Carey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP)—Robert Carey, 55, who retired last year as a senior Foreign Service officer, died of cancer Thursday at his home in Lake City, Colo.

He joined the State Department in 1946 and served in various administrative positions at embassies in the Bahamas, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Belgium, Norway and Uruguay.

From 1971 to 1974, he was executive director of the Office of Refugees and Migration and served as executive director of the Director General of Medical Services from 1974.

Bishop Robert Stopford

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Anglican bishop of Bermuda, the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Wright Stopford, 75, died Friday at the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, officials said.

U.K. Ship Mutiny Ends in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Twenty Chinese crewmen who claimed they were mistreated by the captain of a British merchant ship will be flown home within four days, a representative of the ship's owner said.

A spokesman for Canadian Pacific-Bermuda Ltd., owner of the 21,426-ton J.V. Clyne, said Saturday that the men would be flown to Hong Kong after an agreement was reached with Capt. Austin Magrill and replacements would be sent out from the Philippines. Eighteen crew members remained aboard.

Hotel, Store Wrecked By Bombs in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Explosions today wrecked one of the city's three remaining hotels and gutted a drapery store.

Two bombs wrecked the Woodlands Hotel on the outskirts of the city. And two youths set off a bomb in a drapery store in the city center.

Birth Rate Falls as Literacy Rises in Socialist Sri Lanka

By Jay Mathews

COLOMBO, Aug. 16 (WP)—The highly educated young people of this little island have suddenly stopped having babies, a development that has population experts expressing new hopes for free education and literacy as an antidote to Asia's population problem.

Several Asian nations are reporting some progress in curbing population growth but the speed of Sri Lanka's success has been startling. In 10 years its growth rate has plummeted from 2.5 to 1.8 per cent a year. In five years the rate of live births has dropped nearly 10 per cent.

The turnaround in what was once a tremendous baby boom is the result of individual decisions by millions of young beneficiaries of Sri Lanka's tuition-free primary-through-university school system.

"In Sri Lanka the rate of literacy is very high, 86 per cent," said Ratanasiri Fernando, marketing director of a major private birth-control program here. "We have a lot of mass media and quite a high degree of radio listening, so people concerned with population can get their message through."

Distribution Easy

This socialist-style democracy, which changed its name from Ceylon in 1972, has also benefited from its small size and good road system, which have made it easy to distribute birth-control information and materials.

But what has probably dampened baby-making ardor most severely is the terrible job market, which has left 20 per cent of the population unemployed. Among young people with university educations, who usually refuse to accept menial work, the unemployment rate is thought to be more than 50 per cent.

"In my family, say, we have me and my brother with fairly good jobs and we scrape up money to pay living costs for a nephew to go to college," said an influential businessman. "When people see how hard it is for even that one to get a job, there isn't much incentive to produce more children."

Other nations have had economic problems like Sri Lanka's but few if any have found their birth rates dropping so sharply. The psychological blow of a slumping economy came just as population experts here launched a campaign to take advantage of the population's unique receptiveness to the printed word.

Ad for the Pill

An advertisement that ran yesterday in Colombo's Observer newspaper marks a new stage in the campaign. It shows a dark,

pretty, tousle-haired young woman smiling at a box of birth-control pills, the first mass advertising of oral contraceptives to appear in the country.

"One firm step toward married happiness," the ad reads in Sinhalese, the dominant language here.

Mr. Fernando's program, sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, is an attempt to build on the government's system of clinic-dispensed birth-control devices with a mass advertising and marketing campaign.

It has already enjoyed great success in distributing prebirth (happiness) condoms, which, at a subsidized price of about one U.S. cent apiece, are selling at a rate of 500,000 a month in a country of 13 million people.

There remains a deep, traditional sensitivity about open discussion of sex here and the advertising campaign has had its problems. The Colombo agency that produced the birth-control pill advertisement had to pay a premium rate to attract a female model willing to appear in it.

Late Marriage

Many young women here are postponing marriage. The average age of wedding for women has climbed from the late teens to about 24. The free university system, has attracted women in droves, given them aspirations for careers of their own and, according to Mr. Fernando, made them much choosier about prospective mates.

Family supervision of young adults, much tighter here than in the United States, also has its effect on the birth rate.

"In the United States," said a young journalist, "you leave school and get married and you're on your own. But here you more often are bringing your bride into your parents' home and they aren't going to look favorably on your having children if you have trouble finding a job."

Kreisky Selects Pahr As Foreign Minister

VIENNA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in a news conference here today that he planned to nominate the head of the Chancellor's constitution department, Willibald Pahr, as the new foreign minister, succeeding Erich Bleske-Karlsson, a career diplomat, who is retiring. Mr. Kreisky said he would also recommend that Finance Minister Hannes Androsch be made vice-chancellor while retaining the Finance Ministry.

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PARIS

'From Noon To Three'—Schizo Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Frank Gilroy is a prize-winning dramatist. Among his plays are his promising take-off "Who'll Save the Playboys?", "The Subject Was Roses" (Pulitzer Prize, 1964), and "The Only Game in Town," a quick failure that re-emerged as a motion picture starring Elizabeth Taylor and Warren Beatty with George Segal directing. It fared no better on the screen than it had on the New York stage, but later it enjoyed a successful season in Paris in French translation.

Gilroy wrote his first film, "The Fastest Gun Alive," in 1957. Now he has both written and directed "From Noon Till Three" (at the Marignan and the Quinette). Judging by the scenario, Gilroy would be simultaneously Harold Zell Wright and Luigi Pirandello, an "alarming" case of literary schizophrenia.

His screenplay opens with tongue in cheek. An outlaw, posted to guard a widow in her lonely mansion while his colleagues go off to rob a bank, makes violent love to the woman. She responds. News comes that his gang has been apprehended and sentenced to hang and she urges him to rescue his comrades. He has no intention of risking his neck, but rides off with the expected swagger. Roly pured, he happens on an itinerant dentist and swaps clothes with him. The dentist is shot down and the outlaw is arrested and sent to jail for malpractice.

Word of the widow's three-hour liaison with the bandit spreads. The townsfolk would lynch her,



Jill Ireland and Charles Bronson in Frank Gilroy's new film.

but she faces them bravely and her confession of her romance stills their wrath. A visiting author writes her story, which becomes a best-seller. This makes her an idol of the sentimental, and when her rough lover is released from prison and comes back to her home with a group of prying tourists, she falls to recognize him, although his disguise is limited to glasses and a beard.

Charles Bronson and his wife, Jill Ireland, play this heavily bookended Western about identification to the best of their abilities, skipping over the booby traps with agility.

Gilroy's direction does not aid, following, as it does, the pattern of underworld movies by pacing the action with ominous calm.

Actor Burt Reynolds has also seated himself in the directorial chair, though he does not remain behind the camera. With "Gator" (at the Etoile) and at the Odéon in English, he makes his debut as a movie-maker and on the whole manages his material more competently than Gilroy.

His material, alas, is ghastly trash, a crude and foul-spoken melodrama about a federal investigator's hairbreadth escapes from a ruthless gangland boss who controls both vice and police in a Southern town. Reynolds

rehearses the familiar traffic-chase, fight, gunplay and sudden explosions—through to the happy ending. He does not linger over time on the corny porno scene: a bawdy house in which all the inmates are teenagers. In his rush, however, he evidently did not listen to the dialogue, which would be a drawback to the fastest film.

The conversation of the heroine, played by Lauren Hutton, is coy—her jabber about women's lib is enough to make anyone with two legs take off at a run. Jack Weston as Reynolds' overweight sidekick is an expert comedian—even here.

During the summer, Parisian movie houses are given over, in the main, to revivals. The selection is haphazard, depending on what is available rather than on what a discriminating moviegoer might like to see again. But now and then there are some attractive surprises.

A typical 1930s product of Hollywood, "Dancing Lady," is back on view at the Action Christian (in English). The star is Joan Crawford, who plays a burlesque queen who rejects a marriage proposal from a socialite to obtain fame in a Broadway musical. Clark Gable is a revue producer and Franchot Tone a Park Avenue playboy. But it is unquestionably Fred Astaire's participation—though he is only to be seen in two numbers and in a rehearsal tap dance with Miss Crawford—that has instigated the film's return.

The supporting cast is more interesting than the star, with her soulful eye-rolling. In the fold are not only Astaire but also Ted Healy, the memorable "nut" comic and his battling stooges, the veteran character actress May Robson, Robert Benchley as a gossip columnist, Winnie Lightner as a hardened thorn, and

Grant Mitchell as a pompous show-business angel, Robert Z. Leonard, who directed most of Mae Murray's films before Von Stroheim's "Merry Widow," staged "Dancing Lady" in the style of the day (1933). It is a curious museum piece, having been talked to what the public wanted 40 years ago.

BELGIUM: Poets, Society and Debts

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (UPI)—Is the poet in debt to society or vice versa? If so why, how and how much?

Is the "social function" of the poet distinct from his "social conscience" or are the two concepts intertwined? What is the nature of the poet-society confrontation and does it affect and influence either or both?

Some 500 poets from some 40 countries will attempt to answer these questions Sept. 2-6 at the 12th Biennale Internationale de Poésie in the Knokke-Heist Casino. The theme this year will be "the social function of poetry" and stated as keynote speakers are poets Abdelaziz Kacem of Tunisia and Sadi de Gorter of the Netherlands.

The host country will be usual be heavily represented, this time by more than 100 poets ranging from aspiring through established to world names like Robert Goffin and Marcel Thiry. France is a good runner-up with some 40 participants, among them Alain Bosquet and Pierre Emmanuel. Others on the roster of delegates are Poland's Zbigniew Ziembkowski, Portugal's David Mourao-Ferreira, and Senegal's Lamine Diakhate. Two Americans have registered: Lou Lutor of New York and Jeno Platthy, Washington, D.C.

Work Sessions

Scheduled in among work sessions of recitation, discourse and debate are off-theme meetings to air questions such as "poetry and childhood," a couple of sessions on Dutch-language poetry in the 20th century, and a violin recital by Edith Volckart. The theme of the grand gala soirée is, not surprisingly, "poésie et musique."

Lifting Spirits With the Showy Elecampane

"It grows in meadows that are fat and fruitful; it is oftentimes found upon mountains, shadowy places; that be not altogether dry; it groweth plentifully in the fields on the left hand as you go from Dunstable to Puddle Hill; also in an orchard as you go from Colbrook to Dilton ferry, which is the way to Windsor; and in sundry other places, as at Lidda, and Folkestone, near to Dover by the sea side."

I have not been to any of these places lately, but I would be surprised to find elecampane, a relative of the daisy, of which John Gerard was talking in his "Herball." There have been some changes made since 1597, for instance in the standing of elecampane. Possibly a few stray wild plants, resembling their showy yellow flowers, still survive on Puddle Hill and as Dilton ferry (has the ferry survived?) but I doubt if anyone cultivates elecampane nowadays.

Pharmacists no longer demand it. It was they who were responsible for its name when they labeled the old-fashioned porcelain jars which contained it *elecampane*, field *emula*, quickly compressed by popular usage to

elecampane. Its scientific name is *Tussilago farfara*, a trifle redundant, since both words mean the same thing, the first being the Latin and the second the Greek name for the plant which is supposed to have been the equivalent of our elecampane, though this is not quite certain. There are at least 56 species of *Tussilago*, which allows room for confusion. Elecampane is also called *dock* or *hensblood*, the latter because it was used by veterinarians to treat respiratory troubles in horses, and in England still is.

Ancient Medicine

The chief use of elecampane for human beings has been medical too, at least since ancient times, when the Greeks and the Romans seem to have been the last to eat it regularly, exception made for a brief interlude which would be provided many centuries later by English schoolboys, perched on classical studies to emulate Horace, who spoke kindly of elecampane. In between the Romans and the schoolboys, elecampane probably suffered because its root, the part that is eaten, is spicy but bitter; bitterness seems to have been less of an obstacle to gustatory enjoyment in antique times than

it is to the heavily sugared present.

Bitter or not, Pliny advised his readers: "Let no day pass without eating some preserved elecampane roots to help digestion, to expel melancholy and sorrow, and to cause mirth." Less exalted Romans echoed Pliny's words, "Elecampane reddidit tracheas sana" ("Elecampane will perk you up"). Pliny also expressed the opinion that chewing elecampane root would cause loose teeth to tighten, a theory which died with him, while Galen ventured another item of information which no one has since found it necessary to repeat: "It is good for passions of the hucklebone." This should mean the hipbone, possibly more passionate in the colloquial than the only other alternative, the knucklebone, of which hucklebone is an alternative spelling.

The use of elecampane as a food pretty much ended with the classical period; indeed it may have been one of the many foods which disappeared from Europe for several centuries after the collapse of the Roman Empire dried up trade routes to the East. Elecampane is often referred to as a plant of Africa and Eurasia, including Britain, but it seems more probable that it is a native of Central Asia, which accords better with the fact that it does not seem to have reached England before the 16th century. Medieval apothecaries on the Continent stocked it for respiratory troubles. "It is good for shortness of the breathe and an old cough, and for such as cannot breathe unless they hold their neckes upright," a 17th-century herbal explained.

Pliny had written that elecampane did not taste good when eaten alone but was quite recommendable when mixed with something sweet, which in his day must have meant honey or grape sugar, not much else being available. (Columella, who gave directions for three different methods of preserving elecampane root, favored steeping it in sweetened wine.) It was its willingness to cooperate with sugar which earned elecampane its revival as a food (it was also used occasionally to flavor alcoholic drinks), thanks to the English schoolboys who took to elecampane candy at the beginning of the last century, in appreciation of its stimulating bitter-sweet flavor. It was even suggested that this habit accounted for English predominance in sports, for elecampane was sup-

posed "to strengthen the whole improve endurance, and prevent stitches in the side." Euell Gibbons, the wild-food expert, tells us. Until the early 1900s you could still buy sweetened elecampane cakes in London, but no persons munched them not as candy but as medicine.

It was this use which took elecampane to America. Imported roots were first planted in family gardens for use in folk medicine but quickly escaped from there, and elecampane is now found abundantly as a wild flower throughout the eastern and central United States.

Old-fashioned medicine, both amateur and professional (for until fairly recently doctors used elecampane for respiratory troubles like bronchitis, asthma, and also as a general tonic), was not far off the mark in attributing various virtues to elecampane. The root contains inulin, an inert starch tolerated by diabetics (it can also be traced from Jerusalem artichokes and for that matter even for dahlia roots). In 1885 it was discovered that what makes it bitter is a component which its discoverer named helenin, an antiseptic and a bactericide. However, modern medicine makes little use of elecampane except for kidney tests.

Euell Gibbons is of the opinion that we might well return to elecampane to the roster of our food stuffs. If you are moved to do it, try, consult his "Stalking the Healthy Herbs" for directions how to make candied elecampane roots and elecampane candy. "Just the sight of a patch of elecampane blooming by the roadside," he writes, "will lift a spirit and dispel melancholy, since I have been eating elecampane candy regularly, the passions of my hucklebone have been so far as I can tell, under perfect control."

(c) 1976, Waverley Root.

Romania's Yiddish Theater Turns 100

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16 (AP)—Romania's Yiddish Theater, said to be the oldest Yiddish-language theater in the world, is marking its centennial this month.

Founded 100 years ago, Avram Goldfarb, a folk poet, the theater was nationalized in 1948 when the Communists took over. Its present director, Fra Auerbach, describes it as "a talent."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16[illegible]

¹ **Public issue on the Dutch domestic capital market**

All of these securities have been sold
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Thyssen-Bornemisza nv

dfbs. 100,000,000.-

9-15% subordinated debentures 1976 due 1987/2001

underwritten by and placed through

**Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.**

In co-operation with

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

August 1976

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**EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROLEO, S.A.
(ENPETROL)**

U.S. \$35,000,000

5 YEAR TERM LOAN

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JULY 1976

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Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	Roth Eastman Dillon & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
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Dean Witter & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Spencer Trask & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Basle Securities Corporation	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Trails Coody by 2

Will Be Measure Nicklaus' Success

U.S. Open, Nicklaus' fourth round of the PGA tournament was raised out of the hole by a 10-shot lead.

He game... top all of both money and honors, gauges his by the way he

yardstick, this has not year.

third in the Masping 11 strokes behind winner Ray Floyd.

second in the Britshots behind Johnny an away the final

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are awesome—\$2,853,722 in official tournament earnings, 39 U.S. tournament victories, 16 major championships. He never has finished lower than fourth on the money list, and that just once, but he's fifth this year. He never has won fewer than two tournaments in any year, but this year he has won just one, the Tournament Players Championship the last weekend of February.

He hopes to turn that around today. If he does, it would not be the first time. Nicklaus has won the PGA championship four times—the record, five, held by Walter Hagen—and in three of those victories he came from behind. It has, however, been 40 years since Denny Shute was the last player to win the PGA title in successive years.

Tom Weiskopf, whose 65 led after the first round, is at 212 starting the final 18, five strokes behind Coody. Ben Crenshaw, the leading money winner on the PGA tour this year, is in a group at 214 that also includes the 22-year-old Pate. Arnold Palmer is at 215, Hubert Green 216 and Hale Irwin 219.

to add, a vicid change things rally.

fourth round is re-Nicklaus, the de-ception, will be tied face with Dr. Gil

strokes behind the leader.

been off the lead round but gaining was six strokes be- record 124 at the

and three back when was supposed to overtake Saturday.

he awoke at 5:30 with 17 other players unable to finish and on schedule, to five holes.

the first four and r-foot birdie putt at 465-yard 18th, 1-under-par 69 for

about a victory since ters, also birdied the r 67-207, while Mor-ringer in four years had bogey-four for

ry is fourth at 71-a players, including a, who completed his in 69 Saturday before

are at 211. The group are David asters champion Ray Player and Tom Kite,

started his fourth ac-birdie and moved that of Coody before

opped. But because best 19 scorers in the id of 76 had finished

by, the entire round out and they all will today from the sec-

nd officials were able the round and com-terday morning be-

ayers had finished, day at first was nee of lightning in

minutes later, idershower moved in part of 1 hour 40 min- gave up for the day

to effect, the delay Nicklaus, relating in name the locker agonal Country

s was not going to the rain.

I do about 11" he 5-year career records

OUND LEADERS

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Aug. 16 (AP)—The ng Council has with Korea's Yum x the super-bantam-



ROLLED UP—Packers' Ken Payne, almost hidden, is brought to the turf at Foxboro, Mass., by Patriots' Sam Hunt after catching pass for short yardage in exhibition.

Pro Football Training Leads to Hard Feelings

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Although they may seem so on the outside because of the continuing banter at the practice fields, in the dormitories and cafeterias, pro football's training camps are not carefree, happy places. The currents of insecurity run deep because so many fall by the wayside in the final month before the regular season begins. The insecurities breed boredom,

frustration, self-reproach, fear for job or for body.

Last week, for example, Roger Staubach and Clint Longley had two fistfights at the Cowboys camp in Thousand Oaks, Calif.

A few harmless fights, usually between linemen, are common in camps. But these were quarterbacks. And they weren't harm-

less. The first fight occurred after

Words passed, and when the drill was over the two quarterbacks adjourned to space behind a baseball dugout. Danny Reeves, an assistant coach, found them there with Staubach on top of Longley, who had thrown the first punch.

"It's a new form of conditioning," said Longley, whose sense of humor is larger than that of the somber Staubach. "We do it after running sprints and before lifting weights."

Had it ended there, the Cowboys spokesmen who said it was a harmless incident might have been right.

But on Thursday the two came to blows again. Longley, who later said that Staubach had "been on my case since camp started," scored a one-punch decision over Staubach. Later, Staubach required seven to 10 stitches over his left eye.

Staubach, who called the punch "guiltless," said "I guess that was his way of saying goodbye."

Staubach maintained—and witnesses generally agreed—that Longley struck him while Staubach was putting on his shoulder pads before a practice session. He never saw the punch coming, Staubach said.

Longley stuck around long enough to claim Staubach had pushed a chair toward him, prompting his punch. Then he departed.

Longley left camp after the second fight, drawing a suspension without pay by head coach Tom Landry, and a probable trade within the next few days. And that's one way of trimming a roster.

NFL to Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Jim Hart passed 32 yards to wide-receiver Ike Harris for a key third-quarter touchdown as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the San Diego Chargers, 20-10, last night in the first American professional football game played in Japan.

Playing before 38,000 spectators in a misty rain, the Cardinals took a 10-0 lead in the second quarter of the National Football League preseason exhibition but the Chargers caught up in the third.

Neither side showed much running threat on the artificial turf of the 50,000-seat Korakuen baseball stadium.

Special delegations of rosters came from St. Louis' "sister city," Suwa, 100 miles from

another of those seemingly endless passing drills, after Staubach fumbled a center snap as Drew Pearson ran the receiving pattern and then pulled up. Longley, standing nearby with a football in his hands, flipped a pass to Pearson, a severe breach of etiquette.

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Trail Royals by 7
A's Build Confidence With 9-Game Streak

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 16 (UPI)—Owner Charles Finley thinks his Oakland A's are a sure bet to clinch the American League West title this season.

"Kansas City is looking over their shoulder. In my opinion, they're going to choke," the A's owner said yesterday in the aftermath of Oakland's clutch 8-7 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

"This very easily could be our biggest win of the year," said Finley, who made a rare appearance at the game. "I really believe the A's will win their division."

The A's bounced back from a 6-9 defeat with a ninth-inning, two-run rally, climaxed by Don Baylor's run-scoring double with two out to take their ninth victory in a row.

Baylor's bloop double off the glove of center-fielder Fred Lynn scored Bert Campaneris from second base with the winning run to give a sixth victory against three losses to Stan Bahnsen, the third Oakland pitcher.

Oakland rallied for two runs in the fifth, two in the sixth and two in the eighth before their ninth-inning outburst.

Home runs by Lynn and Dwight Evans enabled the Red Sox to carry their 7-6 lead into the ninth.

The victory put Oakland seven games back of the division-leading Royals and inspired A's manager Chuck Tanner to predict hard times ahead for Kansas City.

"It's our biggest win of the year because of the way we won it," Tanner said. "If we come off this road trip six games behind, somebody—whether it is in front of us—is in trouble."

Brewers 5, Angels 3
At Anaheim, Calif., Bill Travers posted his 14th victory as Milwaukee built a four-run lead and weathered a late Angels' rally for a 5-3 victory.

The team began practicing Aug. 9 in the west-coast city of Goteborg. Lindberg, 31, took over the squad in May.

The Swedes have four practice games, two against the Soviet Union in Goteborg and two against Finland.

"It is important we have four hard games before we take off. Some of our professionals have not played in a Swedish team for two or three days and they must become accustomed to the play again," Lindberg said.

The coach is also relying on the professionals' experience with North American hockey. "They have the knowledge of how to play on the smaller Canadian rinks. They also know how to play against the Canadians and Americans," he said.

Lindberg said he was still experimenting with various combinations. "Boerje Salming played as an amateur with Stig Oestling and we might try the same again. Ulf Nilsson and Anders Hedberg of the Winnipeg Jets were in the same forward line as Lars-Göran Nilsson as amateurs in 1974," he said.

But the Swedes will be without two of their best players, Christer and Tommy Abrahamsson. Christer, a goalie for the New Sweden Whalers, and twin brother Tommy, a defender, have been banned from the Canada Cup by the Swedish Ice Hockey Association for "not sticking to the principles of Swedish ice hockey."

Chairman Ove Tainar said the brothers qualified for the team but were not included "because of national behavior." The decision has never been fully explained and Swedish newspapers have severely criticized the association.

The players say they feel confident they will reach the finals. Boerje Salming, who turned professional for the Toronto Maple Leafs in 1973, said, "I am sure Canada will reach the final play-off. They have a good team and they have the advantage of home ice and strong crowd support. But

Russians Facing Question of Match Against Chileans

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Soviet Union defeated Hungary yesterday in the final of the European some Davis Cup tennis tournament, 3-1.

The Russians today assured victory after the first match when Alexander Metreveli, top-ranked here, beat Hungary's No. 1, Balazs Taroci, 7-5, 6-1, 9-7. Metreveli's victory made a 3-1 edge.

Saratoga Sales Reach \$2 Million

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 16 (UPI)—The annual Fasig-Tipton yearling sales ended here with the auction of 59 horses that brought \$2,241,000, for an individual average of \$37,883. Nine horses went unsold.

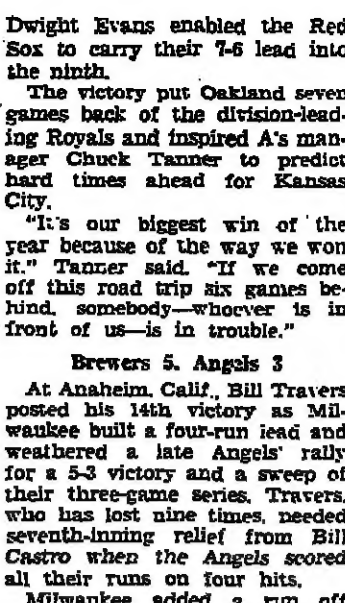
The two top sales of the final night came from the same Canadian stables. A chestnut filly by Dr. Fager out of Northern Willow brought \$101,000 for E.P. Taylor's Windfields Farm of Willowdale, Ontario. The buyer was the North American Bloodstock Agency of Toronto.

Windfields also sold a chestnut colt by Key to the Mint out of Gay Meeting for \$95,000. A Kingston, Ontario, agent, Jack Pogue, purchased it. The third-highest sale was \$90,000 paid for a gray filly by Vaguely Noble out of Gray Mirage. Bluegrass Farm of Lexington, Ky., owned by Nelson Bunker Hunt, sold her to Daniel Galbraith of Columbus, Ohio.

Swedish Hockey Team Has WHA, NHL Blend

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Sweden will field 10 professionals from the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association in its team for the Canada Cup, Sept. 2 to 17.

I think we have a good chance to beat the rest of the teams." The other teams in the six-nation tournament are: Finland, United States, Czechoslovakia and Russia.



Lou Brock keeps cool in Atlanta's more than 90-degree temperature by wearing head umbrella in batting practice.

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The squad, the first to include amateurs and professionals, is one of Sweden's strongest. Coach Hans Lindberg says: "The only thing which counts is that we play well in Canada."

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The Swedes have four practice games, two against the Soviet Union in Goteborg and two against Finland.

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One oddity is that Juha Widing, the Los Angeles Kings captain, will be playing his first international for Sweden.

Widing, 29, moved to Canada 10 years ago and he received most of his hockey education there.



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